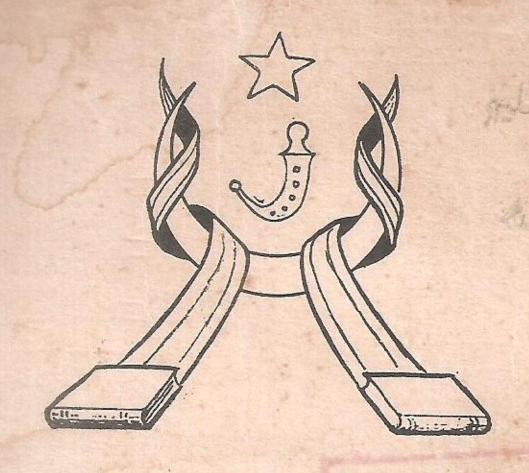


# ANNUAL REPORT

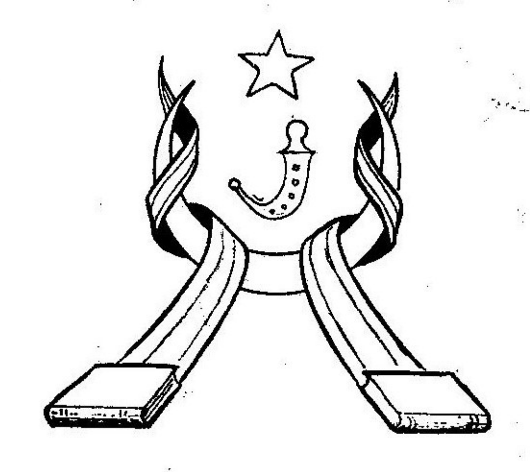
# THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA

## 1965 - 1966

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION • ADEN



(V)



# ANNUAL REPORT

# THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA

## 1965 - 1966

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION • ADEN

41 / 16

This report was prepared before Independence. It contains information relating to the previous regime. Many constitutional and other changes have taken place since. The territory is now known as "The People's Republic of Southern Yemen". The name of "Ashaab City (People's City) also replaces the old name of "Al-Ittihad City".

The system of Sultanates, Amirates and Sheikhdoms has been abolished and instead the territory is now devided into 6 administrative Governorates each headed by a Governor.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE & NATIONAL GUIDANCE,
P.O. Box 1187,
ADEN.

١٢٧

OF SOUTH
ARABIA

1965 - 1966

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION • ADEN

## CONTENTS

## CHAPTER I

## GENERAL

There had for many years been a growing realisation of the need for some form of Federation among the States of the Western Aden Protectorate if further political and economic progress were to be achieved. The Rulers of these States met to discuss the question of closer association in 1954 and again in 1956, when they recorded their belief that «the development and progress of our countries in the future depends on close association and co-operation between them.»

Eventually, the inauguration of the Federation of the Amirates of the South was successfully accomplished on February 11th, 1959. The six founder States were the Amirate of Beihan, the Amirate of Dhala, the Sultanate of Audhali, the Sultanate of Fadhli, the Sultanate of Lower Yafa and the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom. In October 1959 the Sultanate of Lahej became the seventh State in the Federation, and three more States — the Lower Aulaqi Sultanate, the Dathina State and the Aqrabi Sheikhdom — acceded four months later. In 1962 the Wahidi Sultanate of the Eastern Aden Protectorate joined, and 1963 saw the accession of the former Colony of Aden, and later in the year that of the Haushabi Sultanate and of the Sheikhdom of Sha'ib. The Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and the Alawi and Muflahi Sheikhdoms joined the Federation in 1964 increasing the number of member States to 17.

The accession of Aden to the Federation linked the inter-

national port with the hinterland, thus opening up new prospects of prosperity with the removal of customs barriers and other hindrances to unity and trade between the former Colony and the Protectorate. With the abolition of customs barriers an economic milestone in the history of the country was passed with the establishment of a South Arabian Common Market.

Other fields in which the Federation is reaping benefits are education, health, agriculture and communications, and as the Federal Government learns more of the expertise and the advantages of central control, South Arabia can hope to develop into a truly viable unit.

Since Federation, it has been possible to rationalise the whole question of defence, enabling one Federal Army to be created and handed over to the Federal Government for the defence of the whole area. It has become possible to organise as Federal Guard 2, a unified police force under a single Commander embracing what were formerly 16 loosely organised local police forces.

**Administration**

Executive authority within the Federation is vested in the Supreme Council, which consists of 16 Ministers elected by and from the members of the Federal Council for periods of office not exceeding five years. The Chairmanship of the Supreme Council is held by Ministers in rotation.

The legislative body is the Federal Council, on which each State has representatives chosen by the State in such manner as is appropriate to its area. Each State is entitled to a representation of six members except Aden which has 24, the Sheikhdom of Sha'ib which has 3, the Muflahi Sheikhdom which has 2 and the Aqrabi and Alawi Sheikhdoms which have one each.

The Supreme Council has special legislative powers. It is authorised, when the Federal Council is not in session to legislate by Provisional Order, which the Federal Council may subsequently annul or require to be amended; and it may legislate by Decree during a public emergency or to give effect to international obli-

gations. The Supreme Council was also given certain legislative powers by a Federal Law enabling it to legislate for the Federal Capital.

There is a Federal High Court consisting of 3 or more Judges. It has original exclusive jurisdiction in questions of interpretation of the Constitution, in disputes between States within the Federation and in proceedings against Federal authorities. It also possesses appellate jurisdiction from the principal courts in the States as conferred by a State Law or Federal Law as the case may be.

At present appeals lie from the Supreme Court of Aden to the East African Court of Appeal and in certain cases from that Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

**General Economic Review**

The internal economy of the Federation is that of a population whose majority lives largely on agriculture and fisheries, the products of which, with the exception of cotton, are almost entirely consumed within the country. A minority commercial community centred on Aden conducts the commerce which continues to form the main international economic strength of the Federation and rests heavily on the import and export trade, the bunkering facilities of the port, the operations of the oil refinery at Little Aden and the expenditure by British Service authorities and personnel.

There are no exact figures for expenditure by the Services but a reasonable estimate is considered to be S.A.£10 million for 1965 of which some S.A.£9 million is spent by personnel and departments for living and services and some S.A.£1 million is capital expenditure mainly on works and buildings. The import and exports trade had an overall value of S.A.£174.4 million in 1965 and the port was used by 5717 steam and motor vessels and 1473 dhows. The oil refinery with an output of around 6.7 million tons is by far the largest single industrial unit of importance followed by the salt industry which has, however, declined considerably over recent years.

The trade figures for 1965 have shown a reduction in value of about S.A. £6 million compared with 1964. This reduction was due to strikes and go-slow movements in the Port of Aden and in other industries.

The figures for 1965 with comparative figures for 1964 in brackets show that the Federation had a total trade of S.A.£174.4 S.A.£180.4) million, imports at S.A.£107.6 (S.A.£106.1) million and exports at S.A.£66.8 (S.A.£74.3) million. Of the total value petroleum products and ships bunkering accounted for S.A.£93.4 (S.A.£100.1) million and produce and general merchandise for S.A.£80.9 (S.A.£80.3) million; the former had an excess of exports over imports of S.A.£9.8 ((S.A.£10.9) million, while the latter had an excess of imports over exports of S.A.£50.7 (S.A. £42.7) million.

This outbalance of imports over exports is compensated for in the overall economy to some significant degree by the purchase of development equipment from overseas grants, the unrecorded purchase and export of personal luxury goods by the tourist trade and the purchase of goods and services by the British Forces with money remitted from the United Kingdom.

## Social Development

There is little change in the pattern of development described in the 1964/65 report. The growing appreciation of Television programmes should be noted, however. These programmes have not only kept the public informed of Governmental progress, but have also brought education and entertainment into homes which were dependent upon outside entertainment in the past. This has proved invaluable, especially to women.

## Population

No census has been held in any state in the Federation of South Arabia except Aden, where the last census was held in 1955.

The estimated number of the population in the Federation of

South Arabia in 1965 is as follows:

| | STATE | ESTIMATED POPULATION |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aden State | 285,000 |
| 2. | Aqrabi Sheikhdom | 7,000 |
| 3. | Alawi Sheikhdom | 3,000 |
| 4. | Audhali Sultanate | 24,000 |
| 5. | Aulaqi Sheikhdom (Upper) | 25,000 |
| 6. | Aulaqi Sultanate (Upper) | 22,000 |
| 7. | Aulaqi Sultanate (Lower) | 25,000 |
| 8. | Beihan Amirate | 40,000 |
| 9. | Dathina Amirate | 30,000 |
| 10. | Dhala Amirate | 64,000 |
| 11. | Fadhli Sultanate | 75,000 |
| 12. | Haushabi Sultanate | 10,000 |
| 13. | Lahej Sultanate | 100,000 |
| 14. | Muflahi Sheikhdom | 5,000 |
| 15. | Sha'ib Sheikhdom | 15,000 |
| 16. | Wahidi Sultanate | 70,000 |
| 17. | Yafa Sultanate (Lower) | 100,000 |
| | Total: | 900,000 |

The population of the Federation of South Arabia is wholly Arab, and indigenous to the area — they are Sunni Moslems of the Shafa'i sect. The basic social organisation is tribal. Many of the tribes, though known as Beduin, are not migratory but live in houses and practise settled cultivation. Traditionally society throughout the area is divided into ruling families, tribesmen, holy men (Seiyids) and townsmen, only the first two classes bearing arms. In the more remote regions this division is still valid.

There is no legislation covering the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the Federation of South Arabia except in Aden State. Statistics show in Aden State that the total number of births registered during 1965 was 9,081, giving a birth rate of 37.64 per 1,000 population compared with 34.85 in 1964 (7,842 births).

The total number of deaths (excluding still-births) registered was 1929, giving a Crude Death Rate of 8.16 per 1,000 population compared with 9.21 in 1964 (2,074 deaths).

The Infant Mortality Rate in Aden State of 75.76 (688 deaths) shows a substantial decrease from 92.83 (728 deaths) in 1964. This is the lowest ever recorded in Aden State and when viewed against the 1960 figure of 119 and the 1958 figure of 135 the general improvement has been sustained.

The total number of still-births recorded in Aden State during 1965 was 126, as against 129 in 1964.

**Development Finance**

Colonial Development & Welfare Funds (CD&W), provided by the U.K. Government, continues to be the main source of finance for public development. An allocation of £4.2 million was made to the Federal Government from CD&W funds for the period 1st April, 1965 to 31st March, 1968. This figure includes the unissued balance of the former allocation (£3.67 million), for the period 1963/66 not expended before the 31st March, 1965, and from it has to be met all commitments on existing uncompleted CD&W schemes. In addition authority was given to incur this commitment up to £1.3 million on the development projects continuing beyond the 31st March, 1966.

The Federal Government is using its current CD&W allocation to finance:

1) capital development projects (e.g. roads, schools, hospitals, irrigation works, agricultural equipment);
2) the issue of loans for agricultural and fisheries purposes;
3) expenditure in the annual Federal Estimates attributable to expansion of services resulting from development works and considered appropriate for financing from development funds.

This third category which takes the form of schemes contributing to the annual Federal Estimates has become a large and ever-growing commitment on the Federal Government's

CD&W allocation and has the effect of limiting the funds available for capital projects. About £2.2 million of the Federal allocation for the period 1965/68 is committed on contributory schemes and the balance of £2 million is available for capital schemes. This latter amount barely covers the carry-forward commitments for the 1963/65 period with the result that the amount available for new capital projects is severely restricted. The actual expenditure on schemes approved from the Federal allocation of CD&W funds (divided between capital and contributory) for the period 1st April, 1963 to the 31st March, 1966, is set out in Appendix 'A' attached.

The Federal Government has continued to receive assistance from the centrally-controlled allocations of CD&W funds — i.e. outside its own allocation — for the financing of projects either of benefit to South Arabia as a whole or in a certain limited range of subjects. Funds were provided from this source for the Malaria Control Service, improvements to the South Arabian Broadcasting Service, extensions and alterations to the Technical Institute, Maa'lla.

Member States of the Federation also receive direct allocations from CD&W funds. Thus, Aden State has received £1.2 million for the period 1965/68 to facilitate the carrying out of its Development Plan, 1965/70. The other States of the Federation continued, during 1965/66 to utilise the balance of CD&W allocations of £½ million made available in 1964/65, expenditure being principally on road development, agricultural loans and the extension of agricultural and irrigation works.

**British Technical Assistance (BTA)**

Scholarships and training courses in the United Kingdom continued to be provided by the Ministry of Overseas Development under the BTA programme.

The net cost of the Agricultural Research Section at Al Kod (£35,000) which for the year was again met from BTA finances whilst a sum of £3,650 was granted to enable aerial photography to be undertaken of the irrigable areas in Lower Beihan and the Ahwar

delta (Lower Aulaqi Sultanate); this latter was the initial stage in a £33,500 projects for the production of contour, soil and land classification maps of these areas.

**United Nations and its Agencies**

1965 witnessed increased assistance to the Federation from the UN technical assistance programmes (responsibility for which, with effect from 1st January, 1966) was centralised in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its specialised agencies. Towards the end of 1965 responsibility for UN technical assistance in South Arabia was transferred from the UNTAB office in Addis Abbaba to the United Nations Mogadishu Office and Mr. Habib Ahmed, the UNDP Resident Representative in Somalia, assumed responsibility for UN technical assistance in South Arabia. Mr. Habib Ahmed examined the Federal Government's requirements and a close working relationship has been built up with him.

The services of a number of experts on a wide variety of subjects have been made available from UNTAB/DP — poultry-farming, citrus production, banana-marketing, handicrafts and commercial law. The services of further experts have been sought — e.g. an agricultural economist, a stone-fruit and viticulture experts, a turtle biologist, a pathologist (under OPEX arrangements) and a Communications Survey Team (to undertake an over-all study of the Federation's communications needs) — and it is hoped that these will materialise during the course of 1966. Legislative requirements to enable the Federal Government to seek the services of any personnel under UN OPEX terms was enacted and it is intended to resort to OPEX appointments for certain posts which have proved particularly difficult to fill by ordinary recruitment methods.

The principal field of UN technical assistance during 1965/66 was fisheries. All the preliminary arrangements for a million-dollar three-year fisheries project under the UNDP (Special Fund) for research into the fisheries potential of the area were completed and it is expected to commence during the winter of 1966.

The Project Manager took up his appointment early in 1966 to deal with preliminary planning and the signature of the Plan of Operation. The project will produce the information on which future plans for the exploitation of one of the few natural resources in South Arabia can be based.

UNICEF continued during 1965/66 to provide assistance in the fields of health and education in the form of equipment for district hospitals and health units, stipends to health assistants and teacher trainees, equipment for schools, transport for district hospitals and schools and dried milk, medicines and vitamins for children and expectant mothers. The total value of assistance given over the years 1964/66 in the fields of education and health amounted to approximately £23,000 and £45,000 respectively.

Two advisers from the UN Social and Economic Regional Office visited the Federation during the course of the year — the Statistical Adviser to advise on the administrative and legal requirements in connection with the establishment of a central statistical unit for the Federation and its member States and the Community Development Adviser to carry out an initial survey for prospective community development projects in the Federation. The reports of both these advisers have been received and are being studied.

**Progress of Development**

Development has continued over the year in the economic and social fields based on the 1963/66 development programme adopted by the Federal Government and set out in Ministry of Finance booklet entitled «Development in the Federation of South Arabia 1963-6».

In the agricultural field the main emphasis being placed on the better utilisation of the water and land resources of the Federation. Considerable progress has been made with the construction of weirs, with improved canalization and with bore-well drilling, while the number of pumps and tractors has continued to rise — frequently with assistance from Federal or State Government loan funds. Surveys have been started of the sparce areas

controlled by the irrigation structures under construction in Beihan and under consideration for Ahwar. With the filling of the various Agricultural Officer posts the work of the Department's extension service will be able to be expanded so that encouragement may be given to the introduction of new methods and new crops. In the field of social services, the scarcity of qualified staff as much as the shortage of funds is a limiting factor. Despite this, the extension of the medical and health services has gone ahead. As a result of the readiness of experienced contractors in Aden to operate in the more distant states of the Federation, considerable progress has been made with the erection of new and modern buildings. Four district hospitals are under construction, two of which are already nearing completion, and work has commenced on a programme of eleven health units.

In Aden State, the pavilions for psychiatric cases and infectious diseases at Sheikh Othman and Khormaksar are nearing completion, and preliminary drawings are being prepared for health units at Sheikh Othman and Maa'lla, and a new Port Health Office and Dispensary in Tawahi. In addition, assistance has been given to a number of communities throughout the Federation to help them to improve their drinking water supplies. Once the current programme of medical buildings is complete, the Federation will be extensively covered by a medical organisation comprising in addition to the specialised facilities available in Aden, some seven district hospitals and 51 health units which represent an extensive commitment for trained personnel and services.

The demand for education continues to increase, and it is becoming progressively more difficult to meet the costs of an expanded educational service within the limited funds available. An extensive programme of primary school building involving extensions and replacements as well as new buildings is being undertaken in conjunction with State Governments. Four Intermediate schools with boarding accommodation are under construction and a start is being made on the building of a one-stream Secondary School at Ja'ar and the design of another at Lahej.

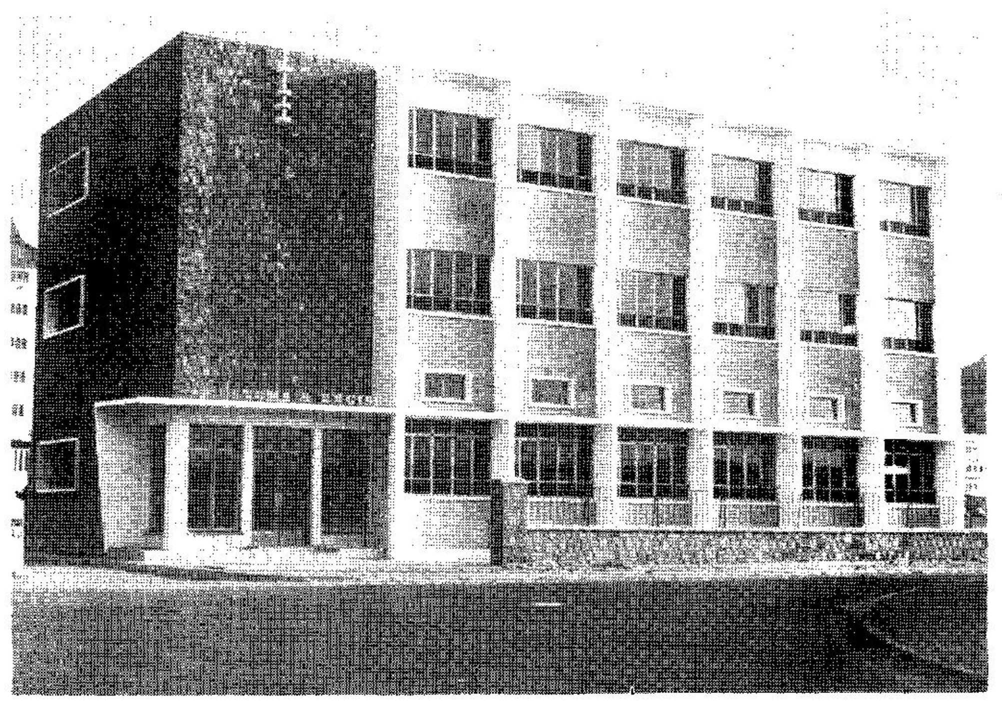
Communications are gradually bringing the various parts of the Federation closer and closer together. The road-building pro-

gramme has continued with the main construction work concentrated on the Abyan-Urqub Pass and Lahej-Habilain areas; considerable parts of the roads constructed have already been bitumenised. The new roads have brought agricultural areas closer to the principal market in Aden and have resulted in considerable increases in traffic flow.

Industrial development has been slow and difficult in the free-port economy of South Arabia. A step was made towards the encouragement of industry with the establishment in 1965 by the Aden State Government of Aden State Industrial Development Board with a capital of £350,000. This, however, represents little more than a token beginning in a community in which commerce rather than trade has been its lifeblood.

The services of an adviser on industrial development are being sought under the United Nations Development Programme with a view to advising on the preparation of an overall industrial development policy and organisation embracing both central and state government responsibilities.

A start was made during 1965/66 on the preparation of a new development plan for the period 1966/70. To assist with this work against the background of changing economic circumstances consequent upon the forthcoming withdrawal of the military base, the services of two UK economists, Mr. P. Selwyn and Mr. D.G. Holland, were made available to the Federal Government. They arrived in the Federation in April, 1966, to advise on economic policies and development priorities.



Customs and Excise Building, Maalla



Loading Salt, Aden

**APPENDIX A'**

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF C. D. & W. SCHEMES (FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUB-ALLOCATION) APPROVED DURING 1963/66

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 Capital | | Contributory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | MINISTRY OF STATE FOR SUPREMEME COUNCIL AFFAIRS : | | | | | | |
| 5683 | Training of Clerical Staff 1963/64 | 6,985 | | | | 5,125 | |
| 5841 | Training of Clerical Staff 1964/65 | 8,148 | | | | 4,104 | |
| 6291 | Training of Clerical Staff 1965/66 | 7,717 | 22,850 | | | 6,000 | 15,229 |
| | MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES | | | | | | |
| 6343 | Contribution towards certain special items in Agriculture, Co-operative & Fisheries Department's Estimates 1965/66 | 45,730 | | | | 7,934 | |
| | **Agriculture & Irrigation** | | | | | | |
| 5649 5621) | Contribution towards cost of Department of Agriculture, 1963/64 | 15,841 | | | | 13,632 | |
| 5953 & A | Contribution towards cost of Department of Agriculture, 1964/65 | 41,135 | | | | 35,676 | |
| 6310 & A | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Dept. of Agriculture, 1965/66 | 55,164 | | | | 52,365 | |
| 5467 & A | Contour Maps, Lahej | 23,600 | | 23,600 | | | |
| 4963 A,B,C,D | Agricultural Loans Funds | 145,000 | | 109,350 | | | |
| 6038 A & B | Irrigation Development | 162,800 | | 119,023 | | | |
| 6115 | Poultry Rearing Unit | 2,500 | | 1,219 | | | |
| 6139 | Plant & Equipment for Agr. Develop. | 102,200 | | 100,583 | | | |
| 6152 | Ground Water Development Exploratory Drilling Programme | 178,200 | | 42,401 | | | |
| 6267 | Livestock Improvement | 6,100 | | 4,245 | | | |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Capital | | Contributory | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | **Co-operative Development and Marketing:** | | | | | | |
| 5637 | Contribution towards cost of Co-operative and Marketing Department, 1963/64 | 26,061 | | | | 15,826 | |
| 5870 | Contribution towards cost of Co-operative and Marketing Department, 1964/65 | 21,756 | | | | 19,993 | |
| 5301 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Dept. of Co-operative & Marketing Dept. 1965/66 | 19,639 | | | | 18,337 | |
| 5776 | Fish Marketing & Refrigeration Facilities | 4,500 | | 4,139 | | | |
| 5126 | Packing and Grading Sheds for Fruits and Vegetables | 2,000 | | | | | |
| 5260 | Retail Co-operative Cutlet | 15,000 | | | | | |
| | **Fisheries** | | | | | | |
| 5476 | Contribution towards cost of Fisheries Department, 1963/64 | 7,391 | | | | 6,013 | |
| 5869 | Contribution towards cost of Fisheries Department, 1964/65 | 25,760 | | | | 13,561 | |
| 6367 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Fisheries Dept. 1965/66 | 14,162 | | | | 12,755 | |
| 5524 | Purse Seine Fishing Vessels | 24,462 | | 24,562 | | | |
| 5120 | Two Purse Seine Type Fishing Vessels | 16,000 | | 6,944 | | | |
| 5772 R | UN SF Fisheries | 30,675 | 935,676 | 7,999 | 443,965 | — | 196,092 |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Capital | | Contributory | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION: | | | | | | |
| 6235 | Contribution to Airport Facilities | 10,356 | 10,856 | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: | | | | | | |
| | **Education Headquarters** | | | | | | |
| ★ 6494 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Education Headquarters 1965/66 | 5,031 | | | | 5,031 | |
| ★ 6305 | Scholarships — Non-U.K. 1965/66 | 15,470 | | | | 10,790 | |
| | **States** | | | | | | |
| 5475) 5488) 5495) 5502) 5565) 5583) 5684) | Contributions towards cost of States' Education, 1963/64 | 66,654 | | | | 59,304 | |
| 6093 & A | Contribution towards cost of States' Education, 1964/65 | 158,927 | | | | 139,359 | |
| ★ 6499 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of States' Education, 1965/66 | 194,000 | | | | 194,000 | |
| 4991 & A | Teacher Training Centre & Hostel, Al Ittihad | 25,000 | | 12,721 | | | |
| 5351 | Primary School, Al Ittihad (Stage 2) | 10,800 | | 3,816 | | | |
| 5862 | Senior Secondary School, Al-Ittihad | 75,000 | | 54,993 | | | |
| 5894 & A | Boys' Intermediate Schools of South Arabia | 129,500 | | | | | |
| 6140 | Boys' Secondary School at Lahej and Zingibar (Stage 1) | 39,623 | | 463 | | | |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 Capital | | Contributory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | **Aden** | | | | | | |
| 5708 | Contribution towards cost of Aden Education, 1963/64 | 32,937 | | | | 31,282 | |
| 5880 & A | Contribution towards cost of Aden Education, 1964/65 | 56,877 | | | | 51,581 | |
| ★ 6948 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Aden Education, 1965/66 | 73,000 | 382,869 | — | 76,983 | 71,725 | 563,072 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | | |
| ★ 6304 | Non-U.K. Courses | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | 1,965 | 1,965 |
| | MINISTRY OF HEALTH: | | | | | | |
| 5474 & A | Contribution towards cost of Ministry of Health, 1963/64 | 69,073 | | | | 69,420 | |
| 5868 & A | Contribution towards cost of Ministry of Health, 1964/65 | 114,427 | | | | 114,427 | |
| ★ 6497 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Ministry of Health, 1965/66 | 160,183 | | | | 158,405 | |
| 5729 | Medical Facilities, Aden | 8,200 | | 7,490 | | | |
| 5893 & A | District Hospital at Sa'id (Aulaqi) & Azzan (Wahidi) | 123,450 | | 80,173 | | | |
| 6153 & A | Improvements to Village Water Supplies | 29,700 | | 10,861 | | | |
| 6252 | District Hospitals at Dhala & Baihan (1st Stage) | 50,400 | | | | | |
| 6402 | Health Units | 15,800 | 571,233 | — | 93,524 | — | 342,252 |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Capital | | Contributory | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION: | | | | | | |
| 6235 | Contribution to Airport Facilities | 10,356 | 10,856 | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: | | | | | | |
| | **Education Headquarters** | | | | | | |
| ✶ 6494 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Education Headquarters 1965/66 | 5,031 | | | | 5,031 | |
| ✶ 6305 | Scholarships — Non-U.K. 1965/66 | 15,470 | | | | 10,790 | |
| | **States** | | | | | | |
| 5475) 5488) 5495) 5502) 5565) 5583) 5684) | Contributions towards cost of States' Education, 1963/64 | 66,654 | | | | 59,304 | |
| 6093 & A | Contribution towards cost of States' Education, 1964/65 | 158,927 | | | | 139,359 | |
| ✶ 6499 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of States' Education, 1965/66 | 194,000 | | | | 194,000 | |
| 4991 & A | Teacher Training Centre & Hostel, Al Ittihad | 25,000 | | 12,721 | | | |
| 5351 | Primary School, Al Ittihad (Stage 2) | 10,800 | | 3,816 | | | |
| 5862 | Senior Secondary School, Al-Ittihad | 75,000 | | 54,993 | | | |
| 5894 & A | Boys' Intermediate Schools of South Arabia | 129,500 | | | | | |
| 6140 | Boys' Secondary School at Lahej and Zingibar (Stage 1) | 39,623 | | 463 | | | |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Capital | | Contributory | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | **Aden** | | | | | | |
| 5708 | Contribution towards cost of Aden Education, 1963/64 | 32,937 | | | | 31,282 | |
| 5880 & A | Contribution towards cost of Aden Education, 1964/65 | 56,877 | | | | 51,581 | |
| ★ 6948 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Aden Education, 1965/66 | 73,000 | 382,869 | —— | 76,983 | 71,725 | 563,072 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | | |
| ★ 6304 | Non-U.K. Courses | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | 1,965 | 1,965 |
| | MINISTRY OF HEALTH: | | | | | | |
| 5474 & A | Contribution towards cost of Ministry of Health, 1963/64 | 69,073 | | | | 69,420 | |
| 5868 & A | Contribution towards cost of Ministry of Health, 1964/65 | 114,427 | | | | 114,427 | |
| ★ 6497 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Ministry of Health, 1965/66 | 160,183 | | | | 158,405 | |
| 5729 | Medical Facilities, Aden | 8,200 | | 7,490 | | | |
| 5893 & A | District Hospital at Sa'id (Aulaqi) & Azzan (Wahidi) | 123,450 | | 80,173 | | | |
| 6153 & A | Improvements to Village Water Supplies | 29,700 | | 10,861 | | | |
| 6252 | District Hospitals at Dhala & Baihan (1st Stage) | 50,400 | | | | | |
| 6402 | Health Units | 15,800 | 571,233 | —— | 93,524 | —— | 342,252 |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 Capital | | Contributory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | MINISTRY OF INTERIOR: | | | | | | |
| 5756 | Contribution towards cost of Public Works Department, 1963/64 | 16,284 | | | | 6,674 | |
| 5892 & A | Contribution towards cost of Public Works Dept., 1964/65 | 39,599 | | | | 28,876 | |
| 6223 | Contribution towards cost of Public Works (Special Expenditure), 1964/65 | 37,500 | | | | 23,585 | |
| 6328 & A | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Public Works Dept., 1965/66 | 82,905 | | | | 60,524 | |
| 6319 | Contribution towards cost of certain special items in P.W.D. Estimates, 1965/66 | 11,500 | | | | 7,509 | |
| 5863 | Construction of Roads, Al-Ittihad | 97,511 | | 83,625 | | | |
| 5939 & A | Trunk Road Development | 100,000 | | 53,634 | | | |
| 6127 & A | Further Trunk Road Development | 436,000 | | 292,521 | | | |
| 6151 | Mobile Road Betterment Unit | 82,000 | | 52,287 | | | |
| 6329 | Up-country P.W.D. Depots | 54,250 | | | | | |
| 6443 | Bitamenisation of Federal Trunk Roads | 222,000 | | 83 | | | |
| 6483 | Lahej — Thumair Road | 20,000 | 1,199,549 | | 482,150 | —— | 127,168 |

| Number of Scheme | Title of Scheme | C.D.&W. Grant Approved (Federal Allocation only) | | Expenditure up to 31.3.66 Capital | | Contributory | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| | MINISTRY OFNATIONAL GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION: | | | | | | |
| 5431 | Mobile Information Units, 1963/64 | 1,353 | | | | 1,218 | |
| 5340 | Mobile Information Units, 1964/65 | 1,378 | | | | 1,378 | |
| 5292 | Mobile Information Units, 1965/66 | 1,465 | | | | 1,465 | |
| 5236 | Contribution towards cost of Broadcasting, 1964/65 | 24,829 | | | | 14,287 | |
| 5344 | Contribution towards recurrent cost of Broadcasting, 1965/66 | 45,551 | | | | 42,432 | |
| 5383 | Contribution towards certain special items in Broadcasting Estimates, 1965/66 | 38,040 | 112,616 | | —— | 18,135 | 78,915 |
| | TOTAL: | | 3,789,649 | | 1,101,632 | | 1,325,693 |
| | | | | | | 2,425,325 | |
| | Expenditure during 1963/66 on schemes approved prior to 31/3/63. | | | | | 202,865 | |
| | TOTAL Expenditure during 1963/66 | | | | | 2,628,190 | |

★ 1965/66 Schemes.

## CHAPTER II
## BALANCE AND TAXATION
## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1966

### LIABILITIES

| | S.A.£. Fils | S.A.£. Fils |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits | | 1,407,721.809 |
| Special Fund Post Office Saving Bank | | 265,022.240 |
| Development Fund | | 71,214.713 |
| ACCUMULATED FUND | | |
| **Telephone Services Accumulated Fund** | **75,308.894** | |
| Less: Deficit for year ended 31.3.66 | 10,432.392 | 64,876.502 |
| Cash Advanced by H.M.G. | | 41,211.000 |
| Cash due to Bank | | 52,231.535 |
| | TOTAL S.A.£ | 1,902,277.799 |

### ASSETS

| | S.A.£ Fils | S.A.£ Fils |
|---|---|---|
| CASH | | |
| Post Office | 60,723.067 | |
| Crown Agents, London | 901.121 | |
| Cash with Crown Agents (on call at short notice) | 50,000.000 | |
| Federal Regular Army | 13,902.451 | |
| Indian Agents | 1,271.685 | |
| Cash with Bank on Account No. 2 | 653,215.000 | 780,013.324 |
| Joint Consolidated Fund | | 211,000.000 |
| Advances | | 274,197.434 |
| Student Liaison Officer, London | | 50.000 |
| Imprests | | 20,481.559 |
| C.D.&W. Schemes | | 14,701.766 |
| INVESTMENTS | | |
| Telephone Services Accumulated Fund | 92,257.771 | |
| P.O. Saving Bank | 279,642.591 | 371,900.362 |
| CONSOLIDATED FUND (General Revenue) | | |
| Deficit for the year 1965/66 | 301,484.849 | |
| Less: Balance (Cr.) as at 1.4.1965 | 71,551.495 | 229,933.354 |
| | TOTAL S.A.£ | 1,902,277.799 |

NOTE:

| | S.A.£ Fils |
|---|---|
| Expenditure for the year 1965/66 | 13,730,512.316 |
| Less: Revenue for the hear 1965/66 | 13,429,027.467 |
| Deficit for the year 1965/66 | 301,484.849 |

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1966

| Heads of Revenue | | From: 1.4.1965<br>To: 31.3.1966 |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| PART I | | |
| A. Direct Taxes | | 89,632 |
| B. Indirect Taxes | | 2,513,219 |
| C. Licences & Fines | | 2,327 |
| D. Miscellaneous | | 624,484 |
| | TOTAL PART I | £ 3,229,662 |
| PART II | | |
| Departmental Revenue and Reimbursement | | 2,049,365 |
| PART III | | |
| H.M. Grants | | 8,150,000 |
| | TOTAL REVENUE | £13,429,027 |

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1966

| Heads of Expenditure | | From: 1.4.65 To: 31.3.66 |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| 1-1 | Secretariat | 141,486 |
| 1-2 | Advocate General | 18,440 |
| 1-3 | Audit | 46,202 |
| 1-4 | Establishment | 71,427 |
| 1-5 | Intelligence | 9,229 |
| 1-6 | Public Service Commission | 19,482 |
| 2-1 | Office of Minister — Agriculture & Fisheries | 11,749 |
| 2-2 | Agriculture | 202,765 |
| 2-3 | Co-operative & Marketing | 56,760 |
| 2-4 | Fisheries | 48,560 |
| 3-1 | Office of Minister — Civil Aviation, Shipping and Navigation | 2,742 |
| 3-2 | Civil Aviation | 189,176 |
| 4-1 | Office of Minister — Commerce & Industry | 22,060 |
| 4-2 | Customs & Excise | 54,934 |
| 4-3 | Trade & Exchange Control | — |
| 5-1 | Office of Minister (Defence) | 52,388 |
| 5-2 | Federal Regular Army | 3,673,458 |
| 6-1 | Office of Minister & H.Q. Education | 153,903 |
| 6-2 | States Education | 486,525 |
| 6-3 | Aden Education | 883,448 |
| | Total carried forward | 6,144,734 |

| Heads of Expenditure | | From: 1.4.65 To: 31.3.66 |
|---|---|---|
| | | £ |
| | Total brought forward | 6,144,734 |
| 7-1 | Office of Minister (External Affairs) | 89,097 |
| 8-1 | Office of Minister (Finance) | 26,165 |
| 8-2 | Accounts | 62,782 |
| 8-3 | Miscellaneous Services | 972,483 |
| 8-4 | Pensions & Gratuities | 127,042 |
| 8-5 | Subventions & Contributions | 1,082,762 |
| 9-1 | Health (Minister of Health) | 1,070,949 |
| 10-1 | Office of Minister (Interior) | 25,053 |
| 10-2 | Labour | 2,242 |
| 10-3 | Immigration and Passports | 9,182 |
| 10-4 | Public Works Department | 291,758 |
| 10-5 | Public Works Recurrent | 329,429 |
| 10-6 | Public Works Non-Recurrent | 522,432 |
| 10-7 | Traffic | 792 |
| 11-1 | Office of Minister (Internal Security) | 16,381 |
| 11-2 | Federal Guard | 2,217,569 |
| 11-3 | Armed Police | 187,258 |
| 12-1 | Office of Minister (Justice) | 3,142 |
| 12-3 | Judicial | 7,582 |
| 13-1 | Office of Minister (National Guidance and Information) | 19,630 |
| 13-2 | Public Relations | 49,238 |
| 13-3 | Broadcasting | 196,411 |
| 13-4 | Printing | 17,434 |
| 14-1 | Office of Minister (Posts & Telecommunications) | 2,565 |
| 14-2 | Postal | 256,397 |
| | TOTAL EXPENDITURE £ | 13,730,512 |

**Public Debt**

There is no Public Debt.

## Main Heads of Taxation and Yield

| | | S.A.£ |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Income Tax | 89,632 |
| 2. | Alcoholic Beverages | 401,726 |
| 3. | Aerated Waters | 153,242 |
| 4. | Tobacco | 696,929 |
| 5. | Non-Potable Alcoholic Mixtures | 28,971 |
| 6. | Qat | 479,469 |
| 7. | Motor Spirit | 623,373 |
| 8. | Composition Fee, B.P. Refinery (Aden) Ltd. | 20,000 |
| 9. | Road Tolls | 109,508 |

## Excise and Stamp Duties

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Licences | 726 |
| 2. | Fines and Forfeitures | 1,601 |

## Local Authority Al Ittihad Township
## 1965-1966

| Revenue | Expenditure |
|---|---|
| £ 8,362 | |
| 14,949 (Grant-in-aid) | |
| £ 23,311 | £22,081 |

## MAIN HEAD OF TAXATION AND YIELD

As a result of the merger of the State of Aden with the other Federated States on the 18th January, 1963, (it was effective on the Customs and Excise Department on 1st April, 1963, vide Law No. 13 of 1963 — Legal Supplement No. 1 to the Federation of South Arabia Gazette No. 4 of 31st August, 1963), the responsibility and control of the former Aden Customs and Excise Department was extended to the whole of the Federation of South Arabia.

In January, 1963, a Commission was appointed to ascertain the total revenue received in, by or on behalf of each State mentioned in the first Schedule of the Constitution (as amended by Federal Ordinance No. 1 of 1963) in respect of Customs and Excise duties as defined in Section 62 of the Constitution, and in respect of Tolls, in respect of vehicles, animals or persons using and goods being transported over any road in the States; and to recommend the annual sum to be paid to each such Member State in compensation for the loss of such revenue. The report of the Commission was accepted and each Member State was paid compensation as recommended. The effect of this was that on the 1st April, 1963, there was free movement of goods, vehicles, animals and passengers within the Federation; in fact the common market of South Arabia was born.

The existing Aden Customs tariff became applicable to goods imported from foreign countries into the Federation.

## Customs and Excise Department

Import duty is levied only on liquor, perfume, tobacco and manufactures thereof, qat and motor spirit. Tax is also levied in aerated waters manufactured in the State of Aden. Road Tolls are levied on vehicles entering the Federation from and to the Yemen and Saudi Arabia. There are seven posts on the borders of the Federation of South Arabia, the Yemen and Saudi Arabia. It is proposed to open two new Customs posts at Bir Ali and Belhaf in the Wahidi State of the Federation of South Arabia.

The total revenue collected by the Department during the period 1961-1966 is as follows:

| Year | Amount £ |
|---|---|
| 1961-62 | 1,498,850 |
| 1962-63 | 1,558,446 |
| 1963-64 | 2,110,253 |
| 1964-65 | 2,241,607 |
| 1965-66 | 2,512,719 |

Fifteen cases of smuggling were detected during the year 1965-66. All the cases were compounded by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise and the total fines imposed amounted to S.A.£150.

The Royalty on salt export has been suspended since 1st April, 1965

The Import, Export & Manufacture (Control & Duties) Ordinance 1961

## FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 18)

**Duties**

| Description of Goods | Unit or method of assessment | Rate of Duty | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | S.A.£ | Fils |
| **A. Alcoholic and other Beverages:** | | | |
| 1. Distilled alcoholic Beverages | Per Imperial Gallon | 3 | 600 |
| 2. Fermented alcoholic Beverages including ale, beer, porter and cider | » | | 336 |
| 3. Wines | | | |
| (i) Sparking | » | | 750 |
| (ii) Still | » | | 450 |
| 4. Proof Spirit | Per Imperial Proof Gallon | 1 | 650 |
| 5. Aerated Waters | Per container not more than 10 fluid ounces | | 003 |
| | More than 10 fluid ounces | | 005 |
| **B. Tobacco and Manufacture thereof:** | | | |
| 6. Cigarettes and Biris, normally selling at retail prices: | | | |
| (i) Not exceeding S.A.£1/500 | Per thousand | | 250 |

| Description of Goods | Unit or method of assessment | Rate of Duty | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | S.A.£ | Fils |
| (ii) Exceeding S.A. £1/500 but not exceeding S.A.£1/750 | Per thousand | | 350 |
| (iii) Exceeding S.A.£1/750 but not exceeding S.A.£2/000 | » » | | 450 |
| (iv) Exceeding S.A.£2/000 but not exceeding S.A.£2/250 | » » | | 600 |
| (v) Exceeding S.A.£2/250 but not exceeding S.A.£2/500 | » » | | 750 |
| (vi) Exceeding S.A.£2/500 but not exceeding S.A.£2/750 | » » | | 900 |
| (vii) Exceeding S.A.£2/750 | » » | 1 | 050 |
| 7. Cigars and Cheroots | Ad Valorem | 4% | |
| 8. Manufactured tobacco, including snuff | » » | 33 1/3% | |
| 9. Unmanufactured tobacco | » » | 12 1/2% | |
| | or per pound whichever is the greater | | .010 |
| **C. Non-Potable Alcoholic Mixture:** | | | |
| 10. Methylated and denatured spirit | Ad Valorem | 9% | |
| 11. Perfumed spirit and toilet preparations containing more than 3% of proof spirit. | Per Imperial Gallon | 1 | 200 |
| **D. Qat:** | | | |
| 12. Qat | Per Pound | | 065 |
| **E. Petroleum Products:** | | | |
| 13. Motor Spirit, being mixture of hydrocarbon oils blended for use as a fuel in spark ignition engines and having a final maximum boiling point of 220°C., but excluding any spirit for use in aircraft. | Per Imperial Gallon | | 066 |

**Note:** Where any goods are liable to duty on importation and then by a process of manufacture become liable to duty at a different rate, the duty payable will be the greater of the two rates.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 3)

| Column 1<br>Description of Vehicle and load | Column 2<br>Amount of toll in South Arabian Dinars and Fils | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Private passenger vehicles, Landrovers and light box-body vehicles: | | |
| (a) Loaded or partially loaded with passengers and/or goods. | 2 | 500 |
| (b) Unloaded | 1 | 000 |
| 2. All vehicles other than those specified in item 1 of this Schedule: | | |
| (a) Loaded or partially loaded with passengers and/or goods | 5 | 000 |
| (b) Unloaded. | 2 | 000 |

## CHAPTER III

## CURRENCY AND BANKING

The Indian rupee was in circulation until the year 1951. In that year, the East African shilling was introduced and Aden became a member of the East African Currency Board. The shilling remained at par with the sterling.

Preliminary steps were taken in 1964 for the introduction of a new currency and a South Arabian Currency Authority formed. This Authority was started up with success on the 1st April, 1965. It is now responsible to the Federal Government for currency matters.

The monetary unit is the Dinar which is equal to the pound sterling. The Dinar is broken down into 1,000 Fils. It was difficult to make an accurate statement of the total amount in circulation in the Federation but it was estimated that in 1965, it was over seventeen million Dinars.

The main Banks in the Federation are :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. | (incorporated in the U.K.) |
| (b) | Eastern Bank Ltd. | » » » |
| (c) | British Bank of the Middle East | » » » |
| (d) | The Chartered Bank | » » » |
| (e) | Bank of India Ltd. | » » INDIA |
| (f) | Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd. | » » PAKISTAN |
| (g) | Arab Bank Ltd. | (Incorporated in the Kingdom of Jordan) |

All the above are exchange banks. All have head offices in Crater, Aden. In addition, there are branches of one or other of these banks at Maalla, Steamer Point, Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman, Little Aden, Lahej and Abyan.

There is also a Post Office Savings Bank in Aden with a total value of deposits in 1965 of S.A. £134,966 and an overall total on deposit of S.A. £251,781.

The latest bank rates are:

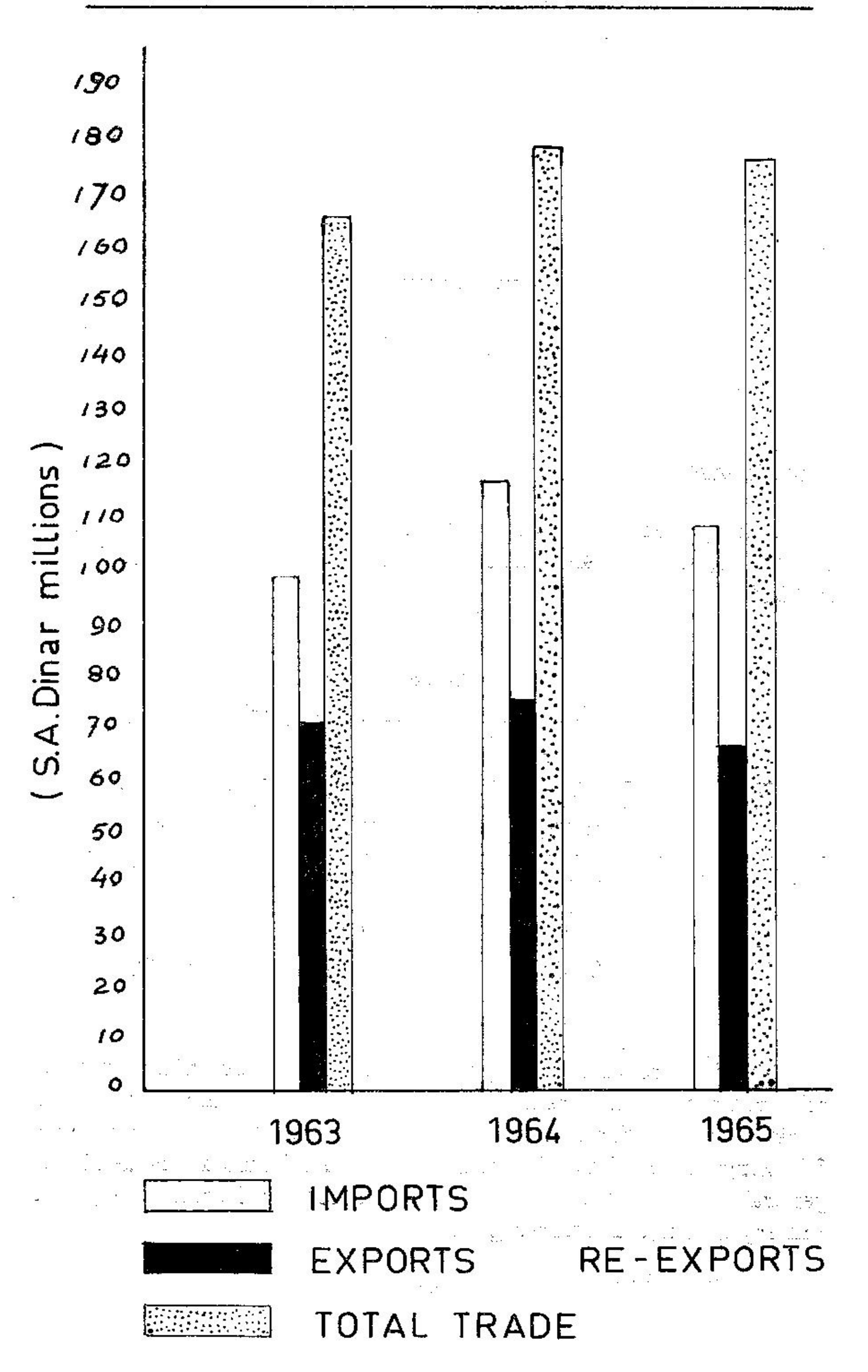
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Interest on overdrafts | 8% minimum |
| (b) | Interest on bills purchased | 8% minimum |
| (c) | Interest on fixed deposits | 1-4 months 4½% maximum<br>5-12 months 5% maximum |
| (d) | Interest on Savings Bank | 3½% maximum |

Federal Savings Bank business is transacted at the following post offices:

G.P.O., Steamer Point
Crater
Maalla
Sheikh Othman
Little Aden

Amounts and number of depositors in Government Savings Bank
(Statistics for the year ending 31.12.1965)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Total number of depositors | 7,194 |
| (b) | Total value of deposits during the year | S.A.£134,966 |
| (c) | Total value of withdrawals during the year | S.A.£161,893 |
| (d) | Total amount in deposit at the end of the year | S.A.£251,781 |



FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA TRADE
(S.A. Dinar millions)
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1963
1964
1965
IMPORTS
EXPORTS
RE-EXPORTS
TOTAL TRADE

## CHAPTER IV

## COMMERCE

**Total Trade***

During 1965, the value of total trade of the Federation declined to S.A. £174.4 million compared with S.A. £180.4 million in 1964.

**TABLE A**
Value of Imports and Exports
(S.A. Dinars million)

| Year | Imports C.I.F. | Exports-Re-exports F.O.B. | Total Trade |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 83.9 | 64.0 | 147.9 |
| 1963 | 97.0 | 69.6 | 166.6 |
| 1964 | 106.1 | 74.3 | 180.4 |
| 1965 | 107.6 | 66.8 | 174.4 |

The import values comprise a substantial percentage of petroleum products and related materials which together with ships bunkering fuel form a still larger percentage of exports. The following tables show the relation of these items to those of the general merchandise items of food, tobacco, crude materials, machinery and manufactured goods.

## TABLE B

### I — Imports

| | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Value S.A.£ Million | % | Value S.A.£ Million | % | Value S.A.£ Million | % | Value S.A.£ Million | % |
| Petroleum Products | 39.1 | 46.5 | 42.3 | 43.7 | 44.6 | 42.0 | 41.8 | 40.0 |
| General Merchandise | 46.7 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 56.3 | 61.5 | 58.0 | 65.8 | 60.0 |

* The External Trade Statistics for 1962, being basically figures for Aden include total trade with the Aden Protectorate, West. In Tables A and B the value of this trade has been deducted in order to give a Federation figure for comparison with subsequent years.

### II — Exports

| | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GROUP | Value S.A.£ Million | % | Value S.A.£ Million | % | Value S.A.£ Million | % | Value S.A.£ Million | % |
| Petroleum Products | 26.9 | 41.9 | 30.2 | 43.5 | 31.2 | 42.0 | 31.3 | 46.9 |
| Ships Bunkering | 24.2 | 37.8 | 23.6 | 33.9 | 24.3 | 32.7 | 20.3 | 30.4 |
| General Merchandise | 12.9 | 20.3 | 15.8 | 22.6 | 18.8 | 25.3 | 15.1 | 20.7 |

### Imports and Exports

The breakdown of imports and exports by main commodities and direction is given in Tables at the end of this section. There are no separate statistics for re-export.

During 1965, the direction of trade continued much as before

but the main trading partner being the United Kingdom with 11.1% of imports and 21.2% of exports compared to 9.9% and 15.5% respectively in 1964. Trade with Japan fluctuated, imports rising from 10% to 11.2% and exports decreased from 6.5% to 5.3%. Imports from Yemen rose from 2% to 2.2% and exports decreased from 7.7% to 6.9% for the years 1964 and 1965 respectively. Imports from India remained almost static 4.3 in 1964 and 4.2 in 1965, but exports decreased from 2.5% to 0.9%. This was because of cancellation of contracts by the Indian Government of South Arabian cotton purchased by the Indian Mills, due to lack of foreign exchange.

The entrepot trade with neighbouring territories is detailed in Table G. The main features for 1965, are an important decrease in the total value of trade with Yemen of S.A. £6,965 million in 1965; and secondly a significant drop in the overall trade in general merchandise of S.A. £3,012 million, from S.A. £16,514 million in 1964 to S.A. £13,502 million in 1965.

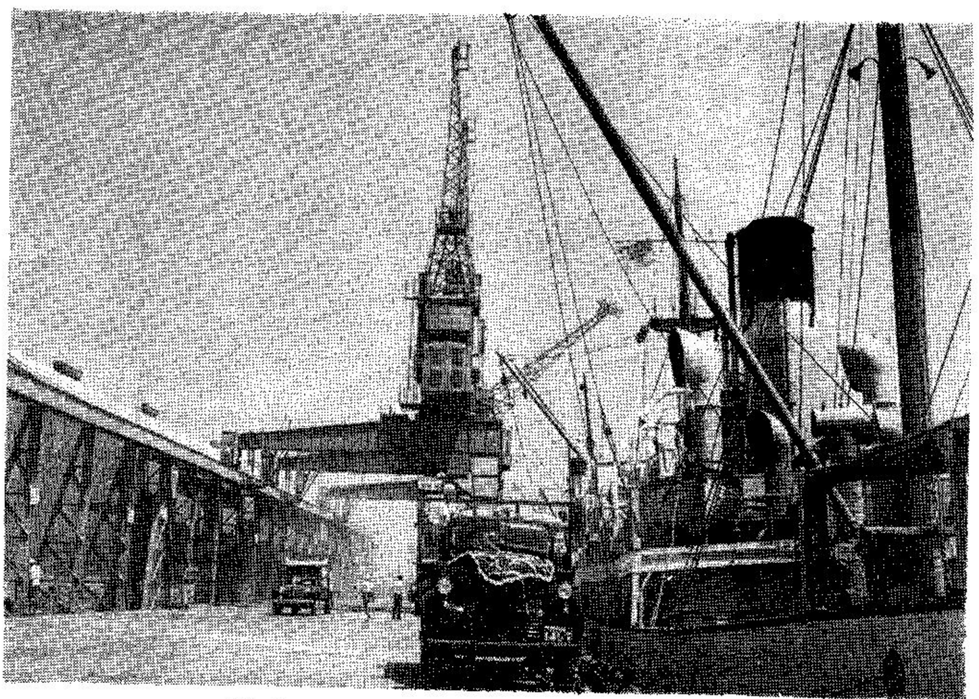
As before, the main imports were manufactured goods, machinery and vehicles, food, tobacco and textiles together with the processing and re-export items of crude oil for refining and skins and hides. There were decreases in coffee, sugar and rice but a slight increase in tea. Although the amount of hides fell, the figures for skins increased appreciably. In the textile trade, an important increase was noted in both white cotton and prints and in rayon-piece goods.

The decreased import of watches and radio sets was not offset by the increase in cameras; this is due to a reduced demand from the tourist and re-export trade.

On the export side the decreases are attributable to petroleum products and main commodities. Dried fish exports increased due to demand from Ceylon. Re-export of sugar, coffee and wheat flour decreased but tea increased. Sheepskins and goatskins showed a good increase. Raw cotton export fell considerably but cotton seed rose. The salt export also fell greatly. The export of piece goods also decreased.

outlet. Finally, there are a number of importing retailers who act as the sole retail outlet. While the European businesses tend to be concentrated in the big agency house group, local and foreign traders are generally spread over all types of business. Commerce is financed in all the forms customary to an international trading centre and there are ample banking and insurance facilities available in Aden for commercial purposes. The Imperial System of Weights and Measures is in general use.

The channels for commercial information are the main banking houses, the Aden Chamber of Commerce, Crater and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, P.O. Box 5013, Maalla.



Discharging cargo to Quay, at Maalla Wharf

## TABLE C

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MAIN COMMODITIES BY QUANTITY

| | UNIT | IMPORTS | | EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1965 | 1964 * | 1965 | 1964 * |
| Sheep and goats | No. | 367,815 | 334,094 | 1,483 | 523 |
| Fish: | | | | | |
| Salted dried or smoked | Cwt. | 43,174 | 29,894 | 123,448 | 86,429 |
| Rice | Cwt. | 512,988 | 613,835 | 361,606 | 380,146 |
| Beans, peas, lentils & Other pulses | Cwt. | 102,076 | 89,490 | 5,017 | 4,677 |
| Wheat flour | Cwt. | 874,448 | 880,705 | 196,956 | 203,058 |
| Sugar, refined | Cwt. | 1,209,152 | 940,602 | 322,302 | 352,715 |
| Coffee not roasted | Cwt. | 65,023 | 71,835 | 76,061 | 99,106 |
| Tea | Lb. | 5,897,149 | 3,299,150 | 865,820 | 653,103 |
| Beer | Gal. | 746,654 | 725,626 | 4,617 | 4,387 |
| Distilled alcoholic beverages | Gal. | 38,871 | 46,390 | 2,566 | 1,936 |
| Qat | Lb. | 5,385,659 | 5,412,163 | | — |
| TOBACCO: | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured | Cwt. | 93,719 | 87,592 | 28,790 | 32,460 |
| Manufactured | Lb. | 2,842,770 | 2,578,316 | 337,156 | 578,595 |
| Hides and Calfskins | No. | 39,995 | 75,275 | 200,426 | 168,472 |

*Amended Figures 1964

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheepskins, raw | No. | 2,553,252 | 2,523,468 | 3,361,595 | 2,973,764 |
| Goatskins, raw | No. | 1,921,621 | 1,406,912 | 2,999,116 | 1,907,880 |
| Kidskins, raw | No. | 1,520 | 17,700 | 308,598 | 342,215 |
| Cottonseed | Cwt. | 497 | 2,476 | 265,609 | 124,254 |
| Oilseeds, n.e.s. | Cwt. | 182,477 | 132,057 | 14,420 | 11,385 |
| Raw Cotton | Cwt. | 866 | 3,170 | 68,662 | 137,824 |
| Salt | Ton | — | — | 48,120 | 93,021 |
| Natural gums and resins | Cwt. | 27,529 | 26,377 | 27,542 | 22,905 |
| Coal | Ton | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles, yarn and thread | Lb. | 1,241,753 | 1,804,401 | 262,976 | 383,153 |
| COTTON PIECE GOODS: | | | | | |
| Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached) | Yd | 14,913,878 | 13,802,663 | 4,320,792 | 6,934,250 |
| Cotton fabrics, grey gauze | Yd. | — | 409,600 | — | 44,000 |
| Cotton fabrics, white | Yd. | 5,978,473 | 6,444,977 | 1,045,960 | 1,672,373 |
| Cotton fabrics, printed & dyed | Yd. | 28,977,786 | 25,887,064 | 15,251,689 | 19,926,934 |
| Rayon Piece Goods | Yd | 41,514,679 | 37,147,343 | 720,124 | 1,896,989 |
| Cement | Cwt. | 1,933,517 | 1,780,944 | 80,373 | 138,294 |
| Iron and Steel | Cwt. | 228,649 | 204,024 | 4,435 | 21,862 |
| Sewing Machines | No. | 12,084 | 12,220 | 919 | 3,097 |
| Constructional and industrial Machinery & Appliances (other than electrical) | Cwt. | 16,807 | 36,648 | 2,256 | 15,649 |
| Radio receivers inc. radiogram | No. | 313,496 | 349,730 | 18,445 | 39,560 |
| ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES: | | | | | |
| Passenger road motor vehicles (other than buses or motor cycles) | No. | 3,272 | 2,633 | 982 | 946 |
| Buses inc. trolley-buses | No. | 49 | 43 | — | 4 |
| Lorries and trucks | No. | 768 | 457 | 47 | 89 |
| Cameras and cine cameras | No. | 79,694 | 56,327 | 51 | 385 |
| Watches | No. | 324,842 | 478,788 | 9 | 1,481 |
| Petroleum Products: | | | | | |
| Crude Oil | Ton | 6,875,913 | 6,758,120 | — | — |
| Fuel Oil | Ton | 114,508 | 76,569 | 1,046,853 | 946,288 |
| Motor Spirit | Ton | 7,310 | 16,141 | 620,124 | 684,838 |
| Kerosine Oil | Ton | 919,467 | 1,603,304 | 2,522,760 | 2,475,113 |
| Ships' Bunkers Fuel Oil | Ton | — | — | 3,215,970 | 3,875,597 |

## TABLE D

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MAIN COMMODITIES BY VALUE

| | Imports (c.i.f.) | | Exports (f.o.b.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |
| | CUMU-LATIVE January to December | CUMU-LATIVE January to December * | CUMU-LATIVE January to December | CUMU-LATIVE January to December * |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Sheep and goats | 1,097,679 | 1,230,364 | 5,016 | 1,915 |
| Fish : | | | | |
| Salted, dried or smoked | 145,313 | 81,494 | 451,728 | 248,391 |
| Rice | 1,545,281 | 1,558,363 | 888,733 | 975,735 |
| Beans, peas, lentils and other pulses | 209,757 | 169,974 | 10,755 | 8,623 |
| Wheat flour | 1,563,011 | 1,598,835 | 351,465 | 371,425 |
| Sugar refined | 2,037,604 | 3,108,057 | 618,089 | 1,238,021 |
| Coffee, not roasted | 949,617 | 1,009,928 | 1,349,687 | 1,630,485 |
| Tea | 1,070,061 | 557,978 | 173,460 | 137,186 |
| Beer | 344,956 | 314,186 | 3,809 | 2,512 |
| Distilled alcoholic beverages | 83,876 | 82,218 | 8,206 | 5,552 |
| Qa't | 1,346,416 | 1,378,044 | — | — |
| TOBACCO : | | | | |
| Unmanufactured | 614,765 | 543,421 | 192,732 | 240,961 |
| Manufactured | 1,387,024 | 1,230,897 | 217,628 | 389,889 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hides and Calfskins, raw | 20,854 | 34,830 | 76,129 | 54,245 |
| Sheepskins raw | 536,439 | 496,493 | 767,424 | 678,365 |
| Goatskins, raw | 349,800 | 279,330 | 609,001 | 392,408 |
| Kidskins raw | 76 | 2,052 | 28,567 | 36,594 |
| Cottonseed | 6,797 | 2,966 | 436,071 | 193,843 |
| Oilseeds n.e.s. | 722,242 | 497,274 | 51,563 | 37,140 |
| Raw Cotton | 8,660 | 3,935 | 1,119,065 | 2,417,981 |
| Salt | — | — | 89,946 | 207,421 |
| Natural Gums and Resins | 179,966 | 158,595 | 197,622 | 152,655 |
| Coal | — | — | — | — |
| Textiles, yarn and thread | 238,234 | 372,614 | 54,004 | 81,700 |
| COTTON PIECE GOODS: | | | | |
| Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached) | 679,211 | 660,428 | 205,578 | 312,901 |
| Cotton fabrics, grey gauze | — | 7,291 | — | 1,509 |
| Cotton fabrics white | 375,192 | 400,329 | 55,660 | 92,215 |
| Cotton fabrics, printed & dyed | 2,711,915 | 2,350,982 | 850,090 | 1,202,717 |
| Rayon Piece Goods | 4,607,515 | 4,277,968 | 66,419 | 132,210 |
| Cement | 656,952 | 601,436 | 36,159 | 62,622 |
| Iron and Steel | 1,037,625 | 624,720 | 28,163 | 81,724 |
| Sewing Machines | 155,166 | 140,993 | 11,759 | 46,477 |
| Constructional and Industrial Machinery & Appliances (other than electrical) | 1,424,907 | 1,128,955 | 117,116 | 277,739 |
| Radio receivers inc. Radiograms | 1,455,143 | 1,771,102 | 114,771 | 262,279 |
| ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES: | | | | |
| Passengers road motor vehicles (other than buses or motor cycles) | 1,928,455 | 1,541,243 | 515,973 | 475,160 |
| Buses inc. trolleybuses | 78,674 | 70,850 | -- | 3,100 |
| Lorries and Trucks etc. | 1,067,692 | 678,071 | 48,028 | 107,838 |
| Cameras and cine Cameras | 546,584 | 495,220 | 761 | 3,747 |
| Watches | 975,778 | 1,412,398 | 326 | 2,828 |
| Ships' Stores | — | — | 133,128 | 120,929 |
| All other items | 33,656,304 | 30,605,124 | 5,253,105 | 6,892,489 |

* Amended Figures 1964

## TABLE D

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MAIN COMMODITIES BY VALUE

| | Imports (c.i.f.) | | Exports (f.ob.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |
| | CUMU-LATIVE January to December | CUMU-LATIVE January to December | CUMU-LATIVE January to December | CUMU-LATIVE January to December |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Broght Forward: SUB-TOTAL | 65,815,514 | 61,479,298 | 15,131,657 | 18,781,531 |
| Petroleum products : | | | | |
| Crude oil | 35,764,691 | 35,078,675 | | |
| Motor Spirit | 1,238,659 | 1,015,118 | 10,295,666 | 9,252,389 |
| Kerosine oil | 81,781 | 187,628 | 7,072,442 | 8,101,674 |
| Fuel oils | 4,679,035 | 8,327,908 | 13,915,853 | 13,896,279 |
| Ships' bunker fuel oil | — | — | 20,333,050 | 24,262,140 |
| Total Petroleum products | 41,764,166 | 44,609,329 | 51,617,011 | 55,512,482 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 107,579,680 | 106,088,627 | 66,748,668 | 74,294,013 |

## TABLE E

## DIRECTION OF TRADE

(BY VALUE)

| | IMPORTS (c.i.f.) | | EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS (f.o.b.) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1965 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 |
| | S.A.£ | S.A.£ | S.A.£ | S.A.£ |
| Commonwealth Countries | 27,425,048 | 24,866,956 | 23,752,179 | 22,634,276 |
| Non-Commonwealth Countries | 15,595,971 | 15,221,578 | 3,690,292 | 4,828,277 |
| North-South America | 1,975,293 | 1,931,142 | 375,912 | 633,178 |
| Africa | 4,495,611 | 5,638,724 | 8,607,183 | 9,897,952 |
| Asia | 58,047,451 | 58,434,639 | 9,856,924 | 11,917,261 |
| Bunker Fuel | — | — | 20,333,050 | 24,262,140 |
| Ships Stores | — | — | 133,128 | 120,929 |
| | 107,539,374 | 106,093,039 | 66,748,668 | 74,294,013 |

TABLE F

**TABLE OF TRADE**

Place indicates the position of the main partners with which the Federation conducts trade. The % means percentage of total trade excluding countries whose trade is almost entirely in petroleum products.

| | 1961 | | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | Place | % | Place | % | Place | % | Place | % | Place |
| United Kingdom | 11.8 | 1 | 15.0 | 1 | 13.6 | 1 | 12.2 | 1 | 14.9 | 1 |
| Eastern Aden Protectorate | 1.5 | 8 | 2.3 | 7 | 1.3 | 11 | 1.3 | 12 | 1.3 | 9 |
| Japan | 5.1 | 2 | 4.5 | 2 | 7.8 | 2 | 8.6 | 2 | 8.9 | 2 |
| Yemen | 3.2 | 4 | 2.7 | 4 | 3.6 | 3 | 4.4 | 3 | 4.0 | 3 |
| Singapore | 1.5 | 8 | 1.7 | 8 | 1.3 | 11 | 0.4 | 17 | 0.9 | 12 |
| India | 4.3 | 3 | 3.2 | 3 | 3.4 | 4 | 3.6 | 4 | 2.9 | 5 |
| Italy | 1.9 | 5 | 1.5 | 9 | 1.7 | 8 | 2.2 | 6 | 2.3 | 6 |
| Somalia Republic | 0.6 | 11 | 2.4 | 6 | 2.1 | 6 | 2.1 | 7 | 1.7 | 8 |
| Australia | 1.8 | 6 | 2.5 | 5 | 2.4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3.0 | 4 |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.1 | 12 | 1.0 | 12 | 1.3 | 11 | 1.1 | 13 | 1.3 | 9 |
| Ethiopia | 1.5 | 7 | 1.3 | 10 | 1.4 | 10 | 1.0 | 14 | 0.6 | 14 |
| German Federal Republic | 1.4 | 9 | 1.3 | 10 | 1.5 | 9 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.8 | 7 |
| Netherlands | 1.2 | 11 | 1.2 | 11 | 2.0 | 7 | 1.8 | 9 | 1.7 | 8 |
| Switzerland | 1.3 | 14 | 0.7 | 14 | 0.9 | 14 | 1.0 | 14 | 0.8 | 13 |
| Turkey | 1.3 | 14 | 0.5 | 16 | — | — | — | — | 0.4 | 16 |
| U.S.A. | 1.0 | 13 | 1.0 | 12 | 1.3 | 11 | 1.4 | 11 | 1.3 | 9 |
| Kenya | 1.0 | 13 | 0.7 | 14 | 0.9 | 14 | 0.6 | 16 | 0.5 | 15 |
| France | 1.0 | 13 | 0.5 | 15 | 0.9 | 15 | 1.0 | 14 | 1.0 | 11 |
| South Africa Republic | 1.4 | 10 | 1.0 | 12 | 1.0 | 13 | 2.0 | 8 | 1.7 | 8 |
| Pakistan | 1.0 | 13 | 0.8 | 13 | 1.0 | 13 | 1.3 | 13 | 0.9 | 12 |
| Hong Kong | — | — | — | — | 1.1 | 12 | 1.1 | 13 | 1.2 | 10 |
| French Somaliland | - | — | — | — | 0.8 | 14 | 0.8 | 15 | 1.3 | 9 |

## VALUE OF TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES
## (IN THOUSANDS OF DINARS (£))

GM = General Merchandise
PP = Petroleum Products
P = Qat

| | | 1961 | | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports |
| ADEN PROTECTORATE (EAST) | GM | 158 | 1,642 | 186 | 1,649 | 146 | 2,009 | 132 | 2,115 | 181 | 1,996 |
| | PP | — | 79 | — | 51 | — | 76 | — | 72 | — | 65 |
| | TOTAL | 158 | 1,721 | 186 | 1,700 | 146 | 2,085 | 132 | 2,187 | 181 | 2,061 |
| ETHIOPIA (No PP Imports) | GM | 717 | 293 | 790 | 296 | 765 | 278 | 763 | 246 | 752 | 190 |
| | Q | 1,176 | PP 147 | Q 997 | PP 130 | Q 1,136 | PP 186 | Q (est) 704 | PP 79 | — | PP 130 |
| | TOTAL | 1,893 | 440 | 1,787 | 426 | 1,901 | 464 | 1,477 | 325 | 752 | 320 |
| FRENCH SOMALILAND | GM | 22 | 320 | 23 | 369 | 46 | 495 | 35 | 241 | 78 | 82 |
| | PP | — | 1,027 | — | 1.460 | — | 1.005 | | 1,126 | — | 2,169 |
| | TOTAL | 22 | 1.347 | 23 | 1,829 | 46 | 1,500 | 35 | 1,367 | 78 | 2,251 |
| SOMALIA REPUBLIC | GM | 977 | 2,103 | 1,360 | 2,107 | 1,542 | 1,935 | 1,901 | 1,830 | 1,883 | 1,145 |
| | PP | — | 380 | — | 13 | — | 61 | | 70 | — | 17 |
| | TOTAL | 977 | 2,483 | 1.360 | 2.120 | 1,542 | 1,996 | 1.901 | 1,900 | 1,883 | 1,162 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | GM | 39 | 403 | 119 | 318 | 15 | 491 | 24 | 530 | 27 | 475 |
| | PP | 1,303 | — | 1,088 | — | 1,829 | — | 1,515 | — | 1,845 | — |
| | TOTAL | 1,342 | 403 | 1,207 | 318 | 1,844 | 491 | 1,539 | 530 | 1,872 | 475 |
| YEMEN | GM | 919 | 3,102 | 698 | 2,928 | 1,261 | 4,463 | 1,517 | 5,464 | 1,022 | 4,335 |
| | PP | ... | 357 | — | 151 | | 234 | Q (est) 674 | PP 274 | Q 1,346 | 262 |
| | TOTAL | 919 | 3,459 | 698 | 3,079 | 1,261 | 4,497 | 2,221 | 5,738 | 2,368 | 4,597 |
| TOTAL GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND QAT | | 4,008 | 7,863 | 4.174 | 7,660 | 4,910 | 9,673 | 6,090 | 10.424 | 5,279 | 8,223 |
| TOTAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS | | 1,303 | 1,991 | 1,088 | 1,805 | 1,829 | 1,561 | 1,515 | 1,621 | 1,845 | 2,643 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 5,311 | 9.854 | 5,262 | 9,465 | 6,739 | 11,234 | 7,605 | 12,045 | 7,124 | 10,866 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRADE | | 10.2% | | 9.6% | | 10.8% | | 10.9% | | 10.3% | |

## VALUE OF TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES

## (IN THOUSANDS OF DINARS (£))

GM = General Merchandise
PP = Petroleum Products
P = Qat

| | | 1961 | | 1962 | | 1963 | | 1964 | | 1965 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | Exports |
| ADEN PROTECTORATE (EAST) | GM | 158 | 1,642 | 186 | 1,649 | 146 | 2,009 | 132 | 2,115 | 181 | 1,996 |
| | PP | — | 79 | — | 51 | — | 76 | — | 72 | — | 65 |
| | TOTAL | 158 | 1,721 | 186 | 1,700 | 146 | 2,085 | 132 | 2,187 | 181 | 2,061 |
| ETHIOPIA (No PP Imports) | GM | 717 | 293 | 790 | 296 | 765 | 278 | 763 | 246 | 752 | 190 |
| | Q | 1,176 | PP 147 | Q 997 | PP 130 | Q 1,136 | PP 186 | Q(est)704 | PP 79 | — | PP 130 |
| | TOTAL | 1,893 | 440 | 1,787 | 426 | 1,901 | 464 | 1,477 | 325 | 752 | 320 |
| FRENCH SOMALILAND | GM | 22 | 320 | 23 | 369 | 46 | 495 | 35 | 241 | 78 | 82 |
| | PP | — | 1,027 | — | 1.460 | — | 1.005 | | 1,126 | — | 2,169 |
| | TOTAL | 22 | 1.347 | 23 | 1,829 | 46 | 1,500 | 35 | 1,367 | 78 | 2,251 |
| SOMALIA REPUBLIC | GM | 977 | 2,103 | 1,360 | 2,107 | 1,542 | 1,935 | 1,901 | 1,830 | 1,883 | 1,145 |
| | PP | — | 380 | — | 13 | — | 61 | | 70 | — | 17 |
| | TOTAL | 977 | 2,483 | 1.360 | 2.120 | 1,542 | 1,996 | 1.901 | 1,900 | 1,883 | 1,162 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | GM | 39 | 403 | 119 | 318 | 15 | 491 | 24 | 530 | 27 | 475 |
| | PP | 1,303 | — | 1,088 | — | 1,829 | — | 1,515 | — | 1,845 | — |
| | TOTAL | 1,342 | 403 | 1,207 | 318 | 1,844 | 491 | 1,539 | 530 | 1,872 | 475 |
| YEMEN | GM | 919 | 3,102 | 698 | 2,928 | 1,261 | 4,463 | 1,517 | 5,464 | 1,022 | 4,335 |
| | PP | ... | 357 | — | 151 | | 234 | Q(est)674 | PP 274 | Q 1,346 | 262 |
| | TOTAL | 919 | 3,459 | 698 | 3,079 | 1,261 | 4,497 | 2,221 | 5,738 | 2,368 | 4,597 |
| TOTAL GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND QAT | | 4,008 | 7,863 | 4.174 | 7,660 | 4,910 | 9,673 | 6,090 | 10.424 | 5,279 | 8,223 |
| TOTAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS | | 1,303 | 1,991 | 1,088 | 1,805 | 1,829 | 1,561 | 1,515 | 1,621 | 1,845 | 2,643 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 5,311 | 9.854 | 5,262 | 9,465 | 6,739 | 11,234 | 7,605 | 12,045 | 7,124 | 10,866 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TRADE | | 10.2% | | 9.6% | | 10.8% | | 10.9% | | 10.3% | |

# CHAPTER V

# PRODUCTION

## Land Utilisation and Tenure

### Utilisation of Agricultural Land

It is estimated that there are 24,000 sq. miles in the Federal area but not more than 2% (307,000 acres) of the total area is of potential agricultural value given adequate water. The actual amount of land cultivated varies from year to year depending on the quantity of flood water available during the seasons of early spring and late summer, although increasing numbers of open and tube wells coming into operation are providing further water supplies for both agricultural and domestic use. Cultivation is confined to the larger wadis and deltas where layers of fertile alluvial silt have been deposited. Remaining areas of the Federation are arid and mountainous but sparse vegetation does manage to support a considerable number of sheep and goats together with cattle and camels. There is an estimated population of 481,000 (excluding Aden State) who are generally occupied in the agricultural industry. Cotton is the main cash crop and the only agricultural export of value. Vegetables are grown to supply the needs of the Aden markets and crops such as citrus, deciduous fruits, bananas, cereals, pulses and oil seeds are part of the general agricultural practice.

## Land and Water Conservation

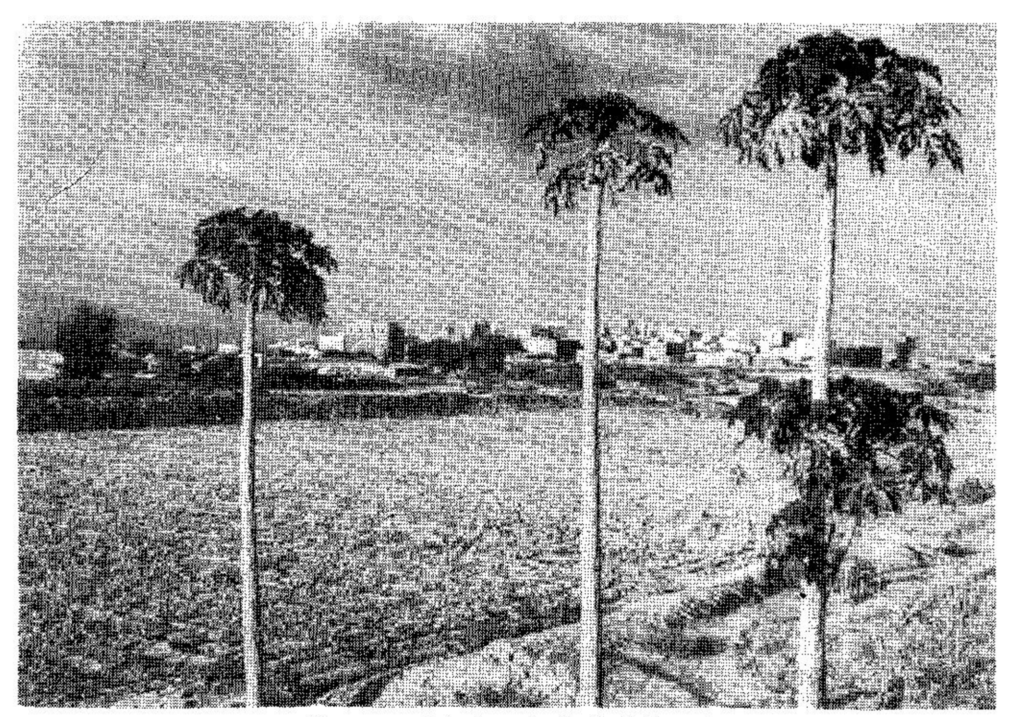
Virtually no rain falls on the cultivated areas and agriculture is entirely dependent on some form of irrigation and a developed system of land and water conservation. Traditional methods of irrigation, soil and water conservation managed to cope with flood water other than excessive spates. Improved irrigation control structures erected on modern engineering principles are a priority need for most areas, so that floods may be utilized more profitably, thereby increasing present agricultural acreages and providing farming communities with increased returns on cash crops. Ground water development by tube wells has, in certain areas, provided good supplies for irrigation and domestic purposes. In the higher elevations, bordering the Yemen, terraced land makes possible the use of rain fall, augmented by run off from surrounding rocky hill slopes, to grow satisfactory crops of grain. The use of heavy machinery such as track laying bulldozers has considerably increased efficiency of water collection, structure and conservation works.

## Land Ownership

Land ownership is subject to tribal and Moslem law and although policies vary from State to State, it may be said that land is reserved for tribal and individual ownership. In some states the state itself is an important owner of land. The system of renting of land is usually a form of share cropping or payment in kind rather than cash. Percentages taken by the landlords vary considerably from area to area. In the most fertile areas as much as 50% of the crops may be taken by the landlords whereas in arid areas rarely more than a 10th is taken. Fixed payments of rent by money may be found in areas where a high value is placed on land and water; this, however, is not a common practice.

## Finance

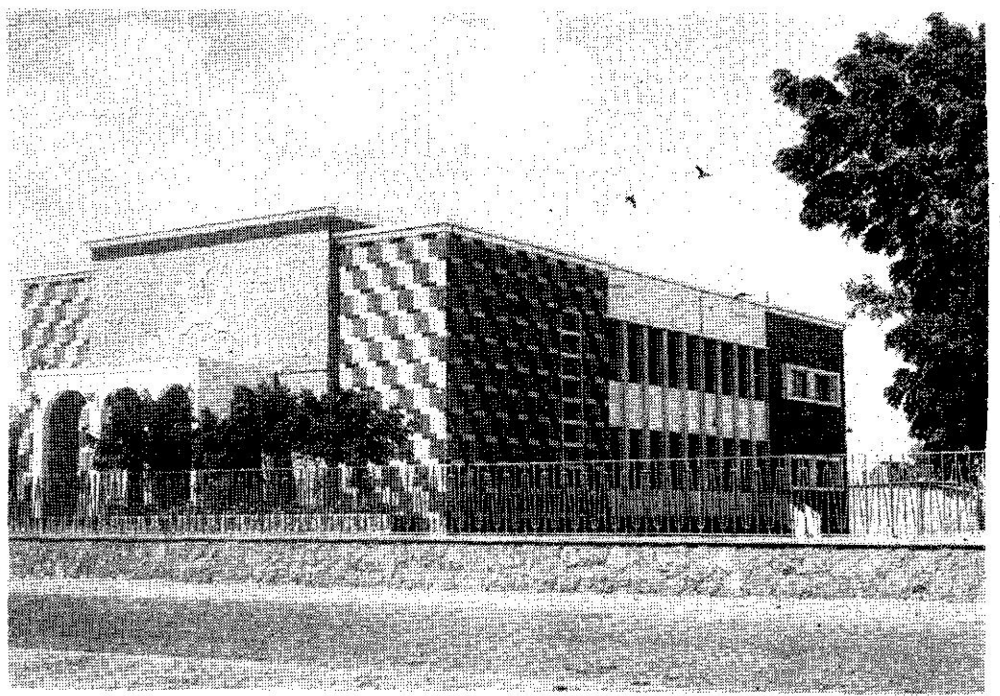
The Departmental estimates 1965/66 based on personal emoluments, recurrent and capital expenditure was £304,978 with a revenue estimate of £141,044 (inclusive of C.D. & W. reimbursement amounting to £87,294). In addition to monies available for



Papayas at Lodar, Audhali Sultanate



Vegetable cultivation at an Agricultural Nursery near Zara, Audhali Sultanate.



Federal Government Guest House, at the capital Al Ittihad



Agricultural machinery for the Federal States

Federal Government estimates, £523,000 was available for implementation of C.D. & W. Schemes in the fields of agriculture, irrigation and mechanical services.

## Agriculture

Principal crops, acreages and production during the year were:

| Crop | Acreages | Production (Tons) | Years |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Lint | 40,000 | 3,336 | 1965/66 |
| Seed | | 6,116 | |
| Wheat | 11,000 | 9,000 | » |
| Barley | 2,500 | 2,750 | » |
| Sesame | 4,000 | 900 | » |
| Millets (incl: Sorghum) | 90,000 | 25,000 | » |
| Fruit & Vegetables | 2,000 | 30,325 | » |

Cotton is the main cash crop and the only agricultural export of value. It is grown through the agencies of the Abyan and Lahej Boards or Cotton Producers Association: crop processing is performed by the ginneries belonging to the Boards. The gross value of the crop was:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lint | S.A.£1,470,020.000 |
| Cotton Seed | S.A.£ 183,480.000 |
| Total value cotton crop | S.A.£1,653,500.000 |

Output of the ginneries for the 1965-66 crop was as follows:

Lahej .... 5,968....Bales
Abyan....13,149....Bales
(Bales of 400 lbs)

The Abyan Board output was 8,854 bales and 4,295 bales from out stations i.e.: Cotton Producers Associations of Audhali, Ahwar, Dathina, Yeramis, Fadhli East, Bir Ahmed, Wahidi. The total yield from the «outstations» was 4,295 bales from an estimated 9,000 acres. Average yields and grades have fallen once

again. This is largely due to low standards of cultivation, decreasing soil fertility, poor picking and lack of water control.

Fruit and vegetables sent to Aden are marketed through the Central Wholesale Produce Market. The gross value of sales of produce from the Federal areas during 1965/66 amounted to £522,982. Most of the produce was consumed in Aden State with small quantities being disposed of through ships chandlers and up country markets.

Poor floods during the year were responsible for reduced acreages but financial provision through the Agricultural Loans Board for the sinking of wells and purchase of water lifting equipment enabled farmers, in areas where floods were extremely poor, to carry on with farming practices.

The Department of Agriculture & Irrigation is organised into two major technical branches as follows:

**Headquarters**

**Senior Staff**

1 Director of Agriculture & Irrigation
1 Deputy Director of Agriculture & Irrigation
1 Accountant
and supporting staff

**Agriculture and Veterinary Services**

1 Senior Agricultural Officer.
4. Agricultural Officers.
1 Horticultural Officer.
1 Forest Officer.
4 Agricultural Development Officers.
1 Senior Veterinary Officer.
1 Veterinary Officer.
1 Livestock Officer.
1 Asst. Livestock Officer.
1 Agronomist.
1 Entomologist.
1 Analyst/Lab Superintendent.
and supporting staff.

Two Agricultural Officers are attached to Headquarters to assist the Director with technical and administrative direction.

**Irrigation and Engineering Services**

Planning and Design (HQ)

1 Senior Irrigation Engineer.
2 Irrigation Engineers.
1 Hydrologist.
1 Engineering Draughtsman.

**Survey: Constructions (Field)**

2 Assistant Irrigation Engineers.
2 Land Surveyors.
1 Inspector of Works.

**Drilling**

1 Drilling Superintendent.
1 Driller.
1 Inspector of Works.

**Mechanical**

1 Mechanical Supervisor.
4 Field Mechanics.
and supporting staff.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture & Irrigation has overall responsibility for the Irrigation and Engineering Services and is assisted at Headquarters by the Senior Irrigation Engineer and a small senior staff establishment.

Field stations are maintained at:

Dhala
Lahej
El Kod (Fadhli)
Lodar (Audhali)
Nuqub (Beihan)

Meifaah (Wahidi)
Ahwar (Lower Aulaqi Sultanate)
Nisab (Upper Aulaqi Sultanate)
Said (Upper Aulaqi Sultanate)

The policy of the Department is :

(1) To encourage the development of a prosperous farming industry producing, in addition to export crops, basic food requirements to meet the needs of the people, a higher standard of living for farmers and the progressive development of the economy of the Federation, which depends to a large extent on agriculture as the primary industry.

(2) To increase productivity per acre by the use of modern farming techniques, principally by encouraging farmers to effect crop rotations, and by the use of fertilizers and insecticides and the employment of modern agricultural machinery.

(3) To increase the areas of cultivable land by developing ground water supplies.

(4) To extend areas under spate irrigation by improving the control of flood flows thereby further extending cotton and grain production. Until alternative cash crops can be found, cotton is the only export crop that can be rapidly expanded.

(5) To improve the quality of fruit and vegetable production for the Aden market, to develop sales to ships and to up country markets and to investigate the possibilities of introducing new lines, particularly in the field of cash crops other than cotton.

(6) To rehabilitate the citrus industry to supply the Aden market.

(7) To provide an efficient veterinary and animal husbandry service, to upgrade local cattle and to demonstrate to farmers the correct methods of dairy husbandry, to develop sales of poultry and dairy production.

(8) To provide credit on an adequate scale to enable farmers to develop their own land to its full potential.

(9) To establish a forestry service for the purpose of assisting in soil conservation, sand stabilisation and forestry development.

(10) To train and equip South Arabians to fill appointments in all fields of Agriculture, Irrigation and allied Engineering services.

The Department of Agriculture & Irrigation maintains an Agricultural Research Station at El Kod, (Fadhli State) in the Abyan area. Senior staff consists of a Senior Agricultural Officer, who is responsible for administration and agronomy (crops other than cotton), a Cotton Agronomist and an Entomologist, both officers being on secondment from the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, an Analyst/Laboratory Superintendent, and an Agricultural Development Officer who assist the Senior Agricultural Officer and carries out extension work in the field. Financial provision for agricultural research is made available from British Technical Assistance Funds. The most important work of the research staff is the provision of pure selected cotton seed for the commercial crop, the maintenance of quality of the crop together with increased yields is the main object of the breeding programme. The Research programme includes detailed investigation into problems encountered by extension officers in the field, detailed trials of fertilizer application techniques under flood and tube well irrigation systems, control measures against pests and diseases and analysis of soil and water samples. Agronomic investigations are also being carried out on crops other than cotton with a view to finding:

(a) Cash crops as alternatives to, or in rotation with cotton.

(b) Food and fodder crops, either in the form of improved varieties of existing crops or as new introductions.

Entomological work has been concerned with insecticidal control of the pests of cotton, the examination of various insecticides for the control of Diparopsis and testing new types of spraying apparatus. Insecticidal control trials have also been carried out on

other crops, inclusive of tree crops. During the period under review the Department was informed by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation that its two officers were to be transferred from South Arabia and that no replacements would be available.

**Agricultural Loans Fund**

The Agricultural Loans Fund was capitalised in a sum of £190,000. Applications from farmers included requests for loans for:

(1) The digging and lining of open wells.
(2) The purchase of mechanical water lifting equipment.
(3) The purchase of agricultural tractors and implements.

**Revolving Load Fund C.D. & W.**

A capital sum of £2,000 was available to the Department as a revolving fund for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, planting materials and small agricultural tools for resale to farmers, the revenue from sales is recredited to the fund.

**Veterinary & Animal Husbandry**

The Veterinary staff are responsible for maintaining quarantine and for investigation and control of animal diseases in the Federation, concentrated efforts are being made to improve the quality of livestock and poultry so that the livestock industry may have a significant place in the economy of the Federation.

**Livestock Improvement**

A herd comprising 10 high grade Sahiwal heifers in calf and a pure bred Sahiwal bull were imported from Kenya and established at Giar; (Lower Yafai) in the Abyan area, the object being to demonstrate to farmers improved methods of dairy husbandry and to upgrade local cattle by crossing with the imported bull.

**Poultry Rearing Unit**

The demonstration poultry unit was established at Giar in the Abyan area where day old chickens are reared to point of lay then sold to farmers at a subsidised figure. The object of the unit

was to provide exotic birds of commercial value to the farming community and to demonstrate the benefits of up to date methods of poultry management. Since the establishment of the unit, three commercial poultry farms have been started in the Federation thus providing a promising nucleous for a poultry industry.

The domestic animal population of the Federation has been estimated as below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Donkeys | 24,000 |
| Cattle | 41,000 |
| Sheep/Goats | 2,082,000 |
| Camels | 80,000 |

Natural vegetation is sparce and grazing is supplemented by stall feeding with dried sorghum and lucerne.

### General

During the year one student and one Departmental Officer, both South Arabians, were sent to England to commence their respective studies in the fields of Veterinary Science and Agricultural Engineering.

With the appointment of a Forestry Officer to the Department's establishment, trials concerning a variety of exotic species, mainly imported from Kenya, have been commenced at the Research Station, Meifaah (Wahidi) and other selected districts. Subject to satisfactory conclusions of the trials it is hoped to expand forestry services by including work on soil and sand stabilisation and general forest development.

## Irrigation and Engineering Services

### Introduction

The Irrigation Branch was formed as a branch of the Department of Agriculture in 1953 to establish a hydrological survey programme and begin investigations into the irrigation potential of the territory.

In the Aden Protectorates where the people depend largely on agriculture and animal husbandry for their livelihood there is

a real need for irrigated land on which a family can grow their own food and cultivate a cash crop. At present approximately 150,000 acres are cultivated mainly in the large wadis and their deltas where layers of fertile alluvial silt have been deposited.

Rainfall is seasonal, varying from 50/600mm. annually and produces spate flows of short duration which are the main source of irrigation water; there is virtually no direct rainfall on the cultivable areas. At present the local farmers divert the spates on to their fields by building earth dams and deflectors across the wadis but in high floods these are often washed away before the total acreage has been watered and sometimes they cannot be rebuilt before the ensuing spate.

Difficulty was experienced in recruiting Irrigation Engineers in the early years of the Branch and from 1957 to 1961 Irrigation work was undertaken by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations who sent a mission to Aden under the Expanded Technical Aid Programme.

In 1960 Mr. D.S. Ferguson, Adviser on Land Drainage and Irrigation to the Ministry of Overseas Development made the first of a continuing series of annual visits to Aden. As a result of his personal efforts to recruit staff, two Irrigation Engineers were appointed and late in 1961 the branch was reformed.

The territory relies largely on United Kingdom grants-in-aid to finance its development programmes, and with this assistance efforts are now being made to replace some of the more important traditional structures with permanent works designed and constructed on accepted engineering principals, and to develop the ground water resources of the territory with tubewells.

## Lahej State

### Development Programme

An ambitious and comprehensive Irrigation Development programme has been prepared for the next 5 year period for Lahej. The programme is based on the ability to spend at the rate of about £30,000 per annum and the Lahej Development Board

is hoping for assistance from the Federal Government to help finance this programme. The Federal Government has previously contributed on a 50/50 basis to the cost of the Baizag Weir Scheme. The indications are that there is likely to be some difficulty in financing the desired programme of works and the programme may have to be modified.

**Baizag Weir**

The Baizag Weir and irrigation headworks have been completed at a cost of about £23,000 and the State has given priority to the re-modelling of the Baizag Canal. Surveys have been carried out to enable the canal to be re-designed and for drop controls and irrigation outlets to be provided. This work is now in hand.

**Ras el Wadi Weir**

The modifications to improve the stability of the down-stream aprons of the Ras el Wadi Weir, as recommended by the Wallingford Hydraulic Research Station, have been completed and an Armco radial gate has been installed on the central offtake of the weir. Special provisions have been made to try to exclude shingle, gravel and heavy sands from entering the central canal. This canal, which requires improvement, will irrigate the delta area Wadi Kabir and Wadi Zaghir.

**Surveys**

A site survey has been carried out on Wadi Kabir to enable the department to design another deflection weir and irrigation headworks at Faleg. The construction of the weir forms part of the development programme mentioned above and will water some 2400 acres, with a possibility of a further extension of about 600 acres.

Steps have been taken to erect and instal an automatic stage recorder at Ras el Wadi Weir which will provide a continuous record of flood flows passing the weir at this point. This hydrological data is essential for the future development and improvement of irrigated agriculture in Lahej.

A Ground Water survey of the Lahej Delta is also being undertaken at present, and by making use of the map mentioned below, three maps will ultimately be prepared as follows:

1) A map showing contours of ground water depth below the surface.
2) A map showing the reduced levels of the ground water throughout the area.
3) A map showing contours of ground water salinities.

This data is necessary for the planning of future ground water development programmes in Lahej.

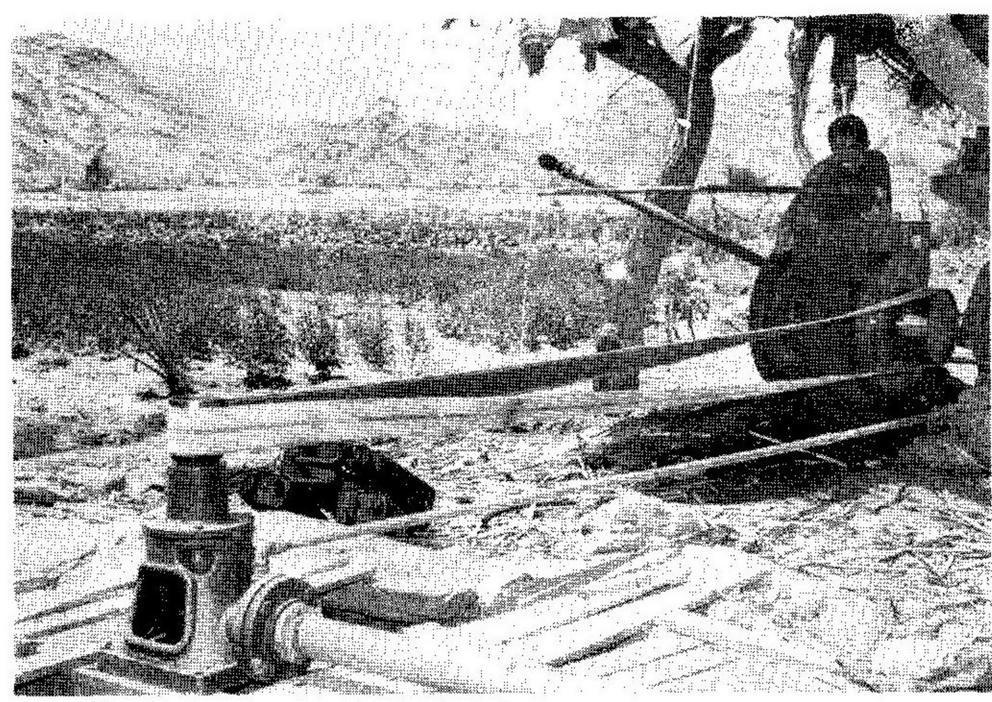
**Lahej Map**

A contoured map of approximately 25,000 acres in the Wadi Tiban delta has been completed by Messrs. Fairey Surveys Limited and is proving of great value to the Lahej State and the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the agricultural development of this area. The contract for mapping cost £23,000 and the high cost is due to the degree of accuracy needed in producing a close contour map at one metre intervals.

## Beihan Amirate

**Nuqub Weir**

The construction of the diversion weir and irrigation headworks at Nuqub is proceeding according to schedule and is estimated to cost £67,000. The 1500 tons of cement which is required for the work has been delivered to the site and the 14 Armco radial gates are also on the site. The right canal head regulator and silt sluice is virtually completed and the left side irrigation headworks is well advanced. In September it is hoped to commence construction of the weir section after the annual floods have passed. Surveys for the two canals are at present in hand but from time to time minor difficulties with landowners have been encountered. It is considered desirable that an Advisory Committee should be formed of the local farmers and headmen to liaise with Government and the farmers who will be affected by



Diesel pump draws water for irrigation purposes at Thuweirein, Dathina



Preparing irrigation works at Al Makhzan, Abyan

the scheme and to assist the Ministry in providing as effective an irrigation system as possible for their lands. The supply of water for construction of the weir has been a problem and a tube well is being drilled to satisfy this urgent need. After the construction work is completed early in 1967, this well will be available for irrigating a small area adjacent to the weir.

**Contour Map and Soil Survey**

It is hoped that an allocation will shortly be made from funds provided for British Technical Assistance to carry out topographical and soil surveys of about 20,000 acres of agricultural land north of Nuqub. This area will be commanded by the irrigation headworks at present under construction and contour and soil survey maps are necessary to enable the Ministry to prepare an irrigation layout which can include most fertile soils and exclude the least fertile soils, as the availability of flood water — and not land — is the limiting factor for the extent of the irrigated area. The aerial photography for this work was carried out in March this year and it is expected that ground control and soil survey work will be commenced around the end of this year if the necessary funds are provided.

**Drilling Programme**

Three tube wells have been drilled around Nuqub, one for the Agricultural Station to provide an adequate supply for agricultural trials and quarters there, a second one for the Blind Centre where more extensive agricultural trials will also be carried out and a third one near the Nuqub weir site. This third well will provide a supply for the construction work on the right bank of the wadi and later on will be used by the farmer on whose land it has been drilled. Pumps have already been installed on the first two wells and a small jet pump that will meet the needs of the construction work will be installed on the third well. Later on the framer will instal his own pump on this well.

Further wells are to be drilled near Timna, at Asaylat, and lower down the wadi in the Bel Harith area. The maintenance rig is also in the Beihan area; this will pull out turbine pumps which are not operating so that they can be repaired and, at the same

time, the rig will test-pump and clean out, where necessary, tube wells that may have silted up.

## Wahidi State

### Jol as Sheikh Irrigation Scheme

In 1965 work was started on the traditional canal system for the Jol as Sheikh area using the Michigan shovel and D.4 Bull-dozer belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. This plant was moved to Nuqub in November but the work continued on the Scheme using plant hired from the Wahidi Board. The initial stage of development of spate irrigation works at Jol as Sheikh has been completed and the people in the area are now being encouraged to put up their field banks so as to form basins to hold the flood water on their fields.

It is hoped to develop appproximately 2000 acres of land in this area. This initial development will command about 600 acres.

## Lower Aulaqi Sultanate

### Drop Control and Irrigation Outlets at Maala

A drop control with two irrigation outlets have been constructed in the main canal near Ahwar and seven Radial Gates have been installed. The existing canal systems have been linked together and the new structure will now command about 2,000 acres. Some damage was done to the gates of this structure recently, but this was repaired in April.

### Future Development Plan

Flood water is led to the Maala control structure by a main canal which takes off from Wadi Ahwar. There is no permanent control works at the Wadi and an earthbank is used to deflect water into the main canal. Proposals have been made for the construction of a deflection weir and irrigation headworks to replace the 'Ogma' and to serve an area of some 8,000 acres.

It is hoped that this work will be included in the future development plans for this area, and it is considered that at some future date a second weir will be required lower down the Wadi to serve approximately 12,000 acres in the areas of Hanad and between Ahwar and Bandar.

**Tube Well Schemes**

The Ministry is at present operating a percussion drilling rig in the Ahwar area and the following work has been carried out:

1) A tube well has been drilled in the agricultural compound and a pump has been installed. A good supply of sweet water was located below the more saline top aquifers. These saline aquifers were successfully sealed off and it is hoped that this supply of sweet water will be used for the town supply at Ahwar.

2) About 30 feet of tube well casing was drilled into the bed of Wadi Ahwar near to the site of the proposed weir to form the base for an automatic stage recorder which the Ministry intends to instal in the near future.

3) A tube well which was drilled some years ago on Emir Kundi's land was de-sanded and test-pumped. The results were used to recommend a suitable pump and this pump has been installed and is operating satisfactorily.

4) An exploratory tube well was drilled near Hanad on Quaid Hanshi's land. A saline water bearing strata was encountered up to a depth of 100 feet and this had to be sealed off. The well was then taken down to 180 feet and a supply of sweet was found. The necessity to seal off the top saline aquifers has reduced the yield of this well.

5) A successful exploratory tube well was drilled at Tohaka near Bandar and after test-pumping a pump capable of 18,000 gallons per hour was installed on this well.

6) The Department is at present drilling a well at Masadi near the village of Umbosti. 11" diameter casing has been drilled down to 162 feet and it is hoped to complete this well with 10" slotted casing down to 200 feet. There is

every indication that this well should produce a very good supply of water for irrigation purposes.

On completion of this well the drilling rig is scheduled to move to Wahidi to continue the exploratory drilling programme in that area.

### Contract For Exploratory Drilling

To enable the groundwater resources of the Federation to be exploited more fully the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries is carrying out a programme of exploratory drilling in areas where basic information is inadequate. This work is being carried out with funds provided from C.D. & W. Funds.

### River Training and Bank Protection Schemes

(a) Wadi Tiban

Bank protection works using gabbions have been completed in the Museimir area of Haushabi State. Supplies of gabbion wire baskets have been transported to Al Milah area for use by farmers in the Wadi Raha area of Haushabi State.

(b) Wadi Yeramis

Some of the bank protection work designed in 1962, for the area of Wadi Yeramis between Haura and Amsuaad in Fadhli State, has been completed at an expenditure of approximately £5,000.

### Minor Irrigation Schemes

(a) Fiyush Tube Well Scheme

The Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries has given technical assistance with the preparation of a tube well irrigation scheme for about 800 acres of land at Fiyush. Three large tube wells were drilled by Messrs. George Stow & Co. (Overseas) Ltd., to irrigate this area — each well was capable of 60,000 gallons per hour and the pumps are electrically operated. The Ministry assisted in the preparation of the irrigation canal layout, field boundary plan and with the design of the necessary control structures. Construction work has proceeded rather slower than anticipated but

a fair amount of the canals and control structures have now been put in and it should be possible to water some 400 acres this year.

(b) Bir Ahmed Irrigation Co-operative Society

The Irrigation Branch of the Ministry has assisted the Bir Ahmed farmers with the layout and construction of the canal system for their tube well irrigation scheme. In order to reduce seepage losses it will be necessary to lay polythene lining in these channels next year after the canals have been used and have had a chance to consolidate.

**Mechanical**

The Mechanical Branch forms an integral part of the Irrigation and Engineering Services and is responsible for maintenance of all plant, machinery, vehicles and equipment owned or operated by the Department. In addition to which the Branch assumes responsibility for the direction and organisation of field workshops situated at El Kod, Nuqub, Lodar, Dhala, Said, Nisab, Ahwar and Meifah. The Branch also provides an advisory service for other Government Departments, States and farmers concerning the purchasing, installation, maintenance and repair of various types of agricultural plant and demonstrating the correct operating techniques of any such equipment. Using available training facilities the Branch helps to equip South Arabians to fill posts at all levels in the fields of mechanical and Agricultural engineering.

During the period under review it is estimated that there are 2,675 sets of mechanical water lifting equipment now installed in open and tube wells. In addition there are 598 agricultural wheeled tractors with ancillary equipment and 62 crawler tractors, mainly Caterpillar D '4'x, equipped with bulldozer attachments, operating in the Federation. It is estimated that the foregoing figures represent an annual overall increase of 65% in the use of pumping units and agricultural machinery. A certain amount of this increase can be attributed to (1) The Agricultural Loans Fund, whereby long term loans are made available to farmers for purchase of equipment and machinery (2) A grant of £102,200 from Her Majesty's Government from C.D. & W. funds and from which

8 wheeled tractors together with ploughs and trailers and 10 Caterpillar (Bulldozers) were given to Federal States as a gift from Her Majesty's Government. However, it is obvious that farmers are becoming more aware of the benefits of using mechanical agricultural equipment and the annual increase of imported farm machinery is partly due to the efforts of progressive farmers. The Beihan State authorities imported one self-propelled combine harvester as its first step to mechanising cereal harvest in the district. Twenty compressors mounted on Ferguson tractors are available from the Department to farmers to assist in well deepening. A larger compressor than usual has recently been ordered for the Habilain area to speed up deepening of open wells through rock strata. It will be possible to operate two drills and a compressed air dewatering pump on the compressor unit.

**Staff**

The position in regard to staff at both senior and junior level is not satisfactory and it has been found during the year that local recruitment to vacant posts of Field Mechanics has met with extremely poor response. Recruitment to posts at junior levels has been difficult due to lack of housing facilities in up country areas but this problem will shortly be overcome by an intensified building programme which will then make recruitment an attractive proposition.

**Workshops**

In view of the fact that virtually all the equipment ordered for construction and equipping of the workshops has now arrived, the workshops in Nuqub will be modified and rearranged to take the new workshop plant and equipment. A new workshop at Nisab is almost complete and the recently arrived workshop equipment will be installed in the next month or so. Similar modification and improvements to the layout of the workshops at Wahidi and Lodar will be carried out in the next few months and additional equipment installed as soon as senior staff becomes available.

These workshops provide a most important supporting service for irrigation and agricultural development and this additional equipment will improve that service and will make the

workshops capable of undertaking comprehensive plant maintenance and repair work.

### Fisheries

The fishing area of the coast of the Federation of South Arabia extends from Soqaia in the West to Megdaha in the East, a distance of 320 miles. The fisheries of this coastline are confined to the area of the Continental Shelf within the 100 fathom line and are prosecuted up to six miles from the shore, but in general most fishing operations are carried out within the three mile territorial limit. No high seas fishing is carried out by local Arab fishermen. The main methods used in the various fisheries are hand-lining, bottom set shark lines, cast nets, trolling, both surface and bottom set tangle nets, beach seines, round-haul splash nets and simple unmechanized purse seine nets. The use of basket fish traps is scattered along the coast, and the use of hand harpoons in the shark fishery is not uncommon. All methods are manually operated and mechanisation of the actual fishing operation is undeveloped.

The important commercial fisheries of South Arabia and the Gulf of Aden are based on Shoals of pelagic fishes including Tunny (Thunnus albacore, Thunnus tonggal and Euthynnus affinis), Sardines (Sardinella sp.), Anchovy (Stolephorus sp.), Kingfish (Scomeromorus commerson), Indian Mackerel (Rastrelliger Kanagurta), Horse Mackerel (Carangids), a variety of Rock Fish (Lethrinids) and several species of Shark. Development of luxury export produce in the form of marine Crawfish (Palinurus) and Green Turtle (Chelone mydas) has been actively established.

During the year under review the new fisheries vessel «RIZQ» AL BAHR» carried out exploratory fishing off Aden, using floating tuna longlines and also a large purse seine net for the capture of sardines. The vessel was capable of catching up to 30 tons of sardines in a day near Aden during the short sardine season. The second departmental vessel «FEDERAL STAR II» also took part in sardine fishing operations and the crew were given good training in this particular method. Both the Van

Camp Sea Food Co. of America and Chrs. Salvesen of the U.K. were given assistance by the Department of Fisheries to carry out a sardine survey in the E.A.P. The early part of 1965 showed quite good results but the first half of the season 1965/66 was extremely poor. Large commercial companies are somewhat doubtful about the sardine potential due to the fluctuating conditions which, in their opinion, would not support the large investment of a fixed fish meal plant ashore.

Much of the information required to give a clearer understanding of the movement of sardines and their feeding patterns should be obtained as a result of the UNSF Fisheries Project due to commence in 1966. The Green Turtle export industry continued to develop and during the entire year regular shipments of frozen turtles were exported to North Europe and the U.K.

Along the 320 mile coastline of the Federation of South Arabia there are approximately 2,500 fishermen, of whom some 300 are migrant Yemeni fishermen based mainly in Aden State, operating 900 canoes (of which 200 are mechanised by out-board engines), 130 mechanised sambuks, 60 beach seines, 120 round-haul splash nets (heavy), 60 round-haul splash nets (light) and over 200 set nets, from 25 major fishing stations. The consumption of fresh fish by the major consumer population in Aden reached an all time record figure of 10.5 million lbs. This has meant a greater amount of fish available for sale to the public and the decrease in the average retail price from 56 fils per lb. to 43 fils per lb. 6,170 tons of dried fish to the value of S.A.£451,728 were exported from the Federation of South Arabia in 1965. These figures showed an increase of 43% in quantity over the figures realised during the same period in 1964. This is directly attributed to the improvement in the quality of dried fish now being exported, the price per ton of dried fish has risen by S.A.£16 per ton or 27% above the value of the previous year.

The two British experts who completed the assignment in Aden two years ago, in order to improve curing methods and correct storage of dried fish, carried out a thorough investigation by practical field trials. From the figures given it can be seen that the results from the recommendations made by these

experts has already contributed to the increased value of fish exported from Aden. The total domestic production of fish in the Federation of South Arabia remained constant for 1965/66, when landings approached 13,000 tons of fish, including shark and sardine.

This considerable increase has been mainly due to the increased mechanisation of fishing boats and the introduction of nylon and other synthetic materials into the net fisheries of the area. Assistance from loan schemes for the mechanisation of vessels in Aden itself have now stopped since the fishermen are sufficiently prosperous to build and mechanize new boats from their own resources. In the neighbouring States funds have been made available by State Authorities to mechanize boats and purchase nylon nets for issue to fishermen through established Fisheries Boards on which the State Authorities and fishermen of the major fishing stations are represented. In the Eastern section of the Federation a loan scheme from Colonial Development and Welfare sources has been established to provide nylon nets for the fishermen of that area.

The organization of the industry is largely based on a number of independent individuals who are fishing captain boat owners employing their own crews. Many of these units are relatively prosperous. Fishermen's Co-operative Societies have recently been formed in Aden State itself and assistance has been obtained for the construction of two further fishing vessels locally, which will be taken over by the Fishermen's Co-operatives. In the Federal States themselves, fishermen and the State authorities are represented on State Fisheries Boards.The State Fisheries Boards are advised by technical officers of the Department of Fisheries. Officers of the Department of Fisheries frequently visit outstations where the fishermen are operating and in this way constant contact is maintained. Fishermen are selected by the State Fisheries Boards to be sent on techniual training courses run by the Department of Fisheries for periods of up to six weeks. Such courses include shore training in fishing gear maintenance and operation, elementary navigation, fishing tactics and many demonstrations and lectures in technical subjects related to the fishing industry. Sea training is carried out in the vessels operat-

ed by the Department, particularly the «FEDERAL STAR II». The Fishermen's School commenced operation in November 1965 and is proving itself popular, as well as being very valuable to the industry.

Foreign fishing vessels continue to operate in this area. Such vessels, boarded by officers of the Department of Fisheries, are noted to have cargoes of up to 600 tons of frozen fish. Several of these vessels carry such fish to the U.A.R. for sale in that country. As yet the fishing limits in South Arabia are restricted to the three-mile territorial limit. Advice has been given to the Federal Government in order that it may seek further advice and obtain permission to extend the fishing limits of South Arabia to twelve miles. This is in order to protect the interests of inshore fishermen on whom will depend a large proportion of the future economy of the country.

The summer season of the year 1965/66 was again below standard and this in turn was due to the relatively high sea temperature experienced during that period. To create correct conditions for a good King Fish season during the summer, low temperatures must reign and these in turn are created by the upwelling of colder water over the Continental Shelf. During the winter, however, production arose sharply as conditions became more favourable and the fishermen were able to recoup most of their losses experienced during the poor summer season. The tuna fishery, however, was not good in the off-shore waters during the winter season in the Federation, although well off-shore in the E.A.P. local mechanised boats made very good catches, trolling artificial lures. These good tuna conditions did not reach the Federation. The indications are that the farther east one proceeds the more consistent the fishing conditions become.

The Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in the Government of the Federation of South Arabia is responsible for increasing the production of fish on the Federal coast and also for advice and technical assistance to fishermen in the E.A.P. and the Islands of Kamaran, Perim, Kuria Muria and Socotra. The officers of the Department are responsible for exploratory fishing and experiments with improved

fishing gear and fishing boats, in order to increase the local catch rate of indigenous fishermen in the prosecution of the domestic fisheries. Staff of the Department of Fisheries in the Federation, excluding that in the E.A.P. and Islands, during 1965/1966 consisted of:

1 Director of Fisheries
1 Fisheries Officer
1 Fishing Skipper (European)
2 Assistant Fisheries Officers (European)
2 Senior Fisheries Assistants
4 Fisheries Assistants.

Crews employed by the Department and also general office staff, statistical officers and other employees amounted to 41 persons. The total budget for the Department of Fisheries amounted to £67,000,020 during the period 1965/1966.

Training of locally recruited staff continued to have a high priority and officers were accepted in the U.K., sponsored by British Council and other agencies. Groups of local fishermen took part in training courses at Fisheries Department Headquarters during the latter half of the year, and these fishermen have now returned to their home villages with increased technical knowledge and good prospects of acquiring new fishing boats.

The overall policy of the Department of Fisheries takes the following form:

(1) To carry out an experimental fishing programme designed to test, and improve where possible, fishing gear and fishing craft, mechanical aids and fish finding equipment, in order to introduce more successful items to the local fishing industry and encourage greater efficiency.

(2) To carry out an exploratory fishing programme in order that regular catches of various species of commercial fishes may be made throughout the various seasons of the year, in order to build up a pattern of fish movements in the area within the scope and range of vessels operated by the Department.

(3) To provide 'bona fide' commercial fishing enterprises on request, such information available from exploratory and experimental fishing operations which concern the finding and catching of commercial fishes in the area.

(4) To provide training facilities for fishermen selected from the coastal States of the Federation of South Arabia, and by invitation from neighbouring territories; such training to consist of shore-based lectures, practical demonstrations and educational films, and also sea-going experience using modern fishing boats and improved fishing equipment.

(5) To provide an Advisory and Information Service in Fisheries Technology for the benefit of the public interested in the fishing industry, with particular emphasis on the supply of information to commercial concerns on request.

(6) To promote the improvement of boat building facilities in Aden by encouraging local yards to build improved types of fishing vessels suitable for the local fishing industry.

New improved all steel modern Purse Seine fishing boats were introduced during the latter part of the year under review. Funds for constructions of these vessels were allocated from Colonial Development and Welfare sources. A local dockyard undertook the construction on contract of the first vessel «FEDERAL STAR II», which was completed and launched as a replacement vessel, to be operated by the Department of Fisheries. The «FEDERAL STAR II» was engaged immediately after her trials to assist in the technical training school. This type of vessel is a new venture for the fishing industry of South Arabia and it is the first of its kind to be built in this country. Two further keels were laid for similar vessels in 1965 and the first was launched in April 1966. This vessel, the «SOUTHERN HOPE» was to be taken over by a trained crew of fishermen from Lahej State, who were undergoing a course of instructions at the Fishermen's Technical School while the boat was being constructed. The second vessel due to be launched later in 1966 is reserved for fishermen from Fadhli State. A further application has been made to London for funds to provide two small modern fishing vessels for the fishermen of Aden State Fishermen's Co-operatives.

The registration of fishing boats in Aden State and neighbouring Federal States was carried out during this year and some 800 vessels were measured and given registration numbers. This registration exercise was a direct result of the security situation in Aden, as sea patrols inspecting native craft for possible arms, explosives, etc., caused less inconvenience to vessels which had authorised registration numbers, and consequently such vessels could proceed with fishing operations unhindered.

A project for the construction of a fishery harbour within the limits of the greater Aden harbour has made considerable progress and it is expected that a final report and drawings will shortly be available. Such a harbour would provide facilities for all the fishermen of Aden State and neighbouring Federal States, and will also be a future base for the export of frozen fish products which are currently being developed by the Fish Marketing Section of the Co-operative Development and Marketing Department.

Further progress was made towards the completion of primary negotiations between the U.N. Organization through their Executive Agency, F.A.O., and the Government of South Arabia, to launch a three-year Special Fund Fisheries Project which would have the object of assisting the Government of the Federation of South Arabia in the development of their marine fisheries by short term pre-investment surveys of the fishery resources of the Gulf of Aden, and to assist in the training of fishermen and master fishermen. It is expected that the Plan of Operations will be signed between the Federal Government and the Regional Representative of the U.N. early in 1966 and that the project will get underway in the latter part of the year.

## STATISTICS

## ADEN STATE MARKETS — FRESH CONSUMPTION

## QUARTERLY

### April 1965 — March 1966

| Period | Quantity Lbs. | Value SA£ | Average Price SA£ Whole-sale | Retail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Quarter — April/June 1965 | 2,479,159 | 103,420 | 0.40 | 0.59 |
| 2nd Quarter — July/Sept 1965 | 2,121,786 | 83,293 | 0.41 | 0.57 |
| 3rd Quarter — Oct./Dec. 1965 | 1,575,907 | 69,827 | 0.44 | 0.63 |
| 4th Quarter — Jan./Mars. 1966 | 1,610,556 | 60,178 | 0.44 | 0.61 |
| | 7,787,408 | 316,718 | | |

## EXPORTATION OF DRIED FISH

### April 1965 — March 1966

| | Quantity Cwts | Value SA£ |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Quarter — April/June 1965 | 25,357 | 89,511 |
| 2nd Quarter — July/Sept. 1965 | 19,102 | 70,407 |
| 3rd Quarter — Oct./Dec. 1965 | 37,675 | 162,788 |
| 4th Quarter — Jan./Mars. 1966 | 41,985 | 160,749 |
| | 124,119 | 483,455 |

Total landings during the period April 1965 to March 1966
16,540 fresh tons.

Turtle production during the year, within the Federation
1,250 Nos.

**Co-operative Societies**

Eleven years ago the Co-operative and Marketing Department was established. During these years the Department is chiefly concerned with:

a) The promotion, guidance, inspection and audit of Co-operative Societies.

b) The organisation, marketing and credit requirements of producers including fishermen, and the improvement of their products.

c) Training of Departmental and Societies staff and members at all levels.

d) The inculcation of the habit of thrift and saving among school children.

e) The execution of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

The Department has played a chief part in the establishment of a Central Wholesale Produce Market in Aden in 1959. This market provides facilities and ancillary services for the fresh fruit and vegetables producers of the Federation.

Several conferences were held during the year by representatives of cotton producers societies for the formation of a Union for themselves. Similar conferences were also held by fruit and vegetables co-operative societies for the establishment of a union among themselves.

A Lower Temperature Fish Research Unit was imported with the object of carrying out surveys of frozen fish for overseas markets. The results obtained were satisfactory.

Much attention was paid to the training of Departmental staff during this financial year. One member of the staff was sent on a one year course to the Co-operative College at Loughborough, England, and four others on a four months course to the Co-operative College of Moshi in Tanzania. Short Courses of instruction including Book-keeping for Secretaries and Treasurers for Co-operative Societies and Cotton Producers' Association were held at the Co-operative & Marketing Training Centre in Aden during the year.

New Co-operative offices were opened this year in both Lahej, Abdali State and Nisab, Upper Aulaqi Sultanate.

The following Societies and Associations existed at 31st March 1966:

| Marketing | Societies | Members | Shares | Cotton lbs. | Sales £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Producers Associations | 7 | 7,405 | 7,069 | 2,930,355 | 187,700 |
| Savings & Credit | | | | Deposits | |
| Thrift & Loans Societies | 2 | 40 | | 1285 | |
| School Thrift | 30 | 6,695 | | 2,720 | |
| Better Living | 1 | 127 | | 242 | |
| Agricultural Credit Fruit/Vegetables | 6 | 1,249 | 3,425 | | |
| Fishermen | 4 | 136 | 511 | | |
| Consumers | | | | | Sales |
| Canteen/Tuckshops | 6 | 953 | 750 | | 5,961 |
| | 56 | 16,605 | 11,755 | 4,247 | 5,961 |

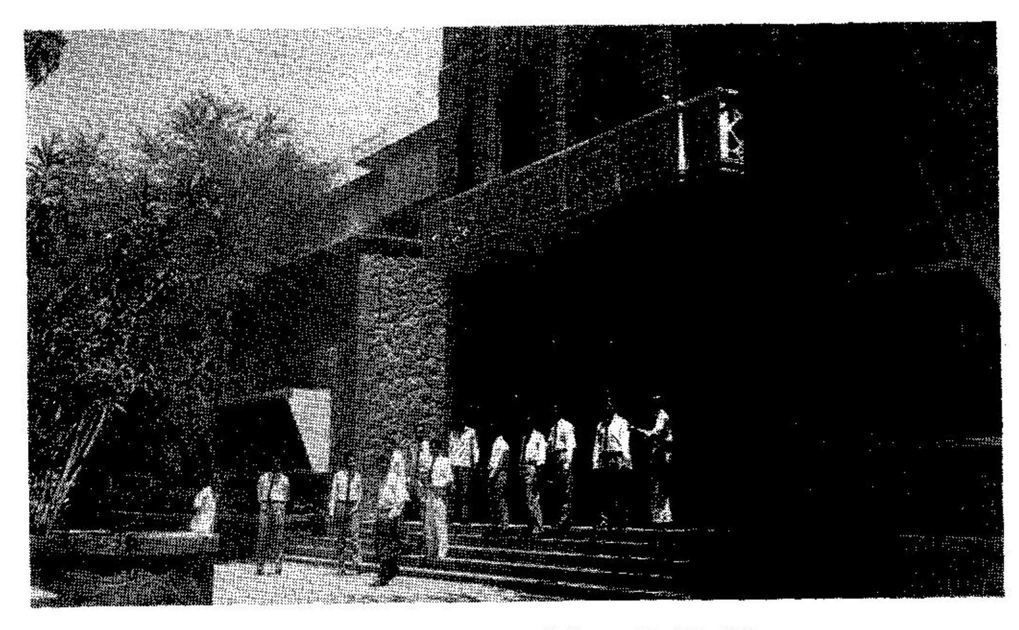
**Manufacturing Industries**

All manufacturing industries are located in or near Aden. With the exception of the refinery of the British Petroleum Company at Little Aden, there are no industries of any size as the salt industry has contracted very considerably and only one of the four works is now in production. There is a substantial interest in aerated water factories and in the manufacture of Terazzo tiles and cement blocks, and a fair amount of work with building of dhows. Other smaller manufacturing industries include aluminium ware, cigarettes, furniture and type retreading. There is a substantial construction industry at present mainly concerned with the building of dwelling houses. With the exception of the Re-

finery (U.K.) and the salt works (India) most industries are controlled by local investment.

Handicrafts and home industries are mainly situated in the Federation outside Aden. They include some weaving, carpet-making and products of silverware and pottery, although the main pottery production centre in Sheikh Othman, in Aden State. There is a limited amount of basket work, small units for making furniture and about one hundred very small mills being operated for the crushing of simsimseed to oil for local consumption. There is little marketing outside the immediate vicinity of manufacture.

Government offers certain concession in the Income-tax Ordinance for industry in Aden, in respect of allowances for renewals. repairs or depreciation of plants, buildings and machinery. A proposal for a special allowance for pioneer industries is under consideration. Special consideration is given to industrial undertakings who wish to acquire land.



Students outside Bayoomi College, Sheikh Othman

## CHAPTER VI

## SOCIAL WELFARE

### Education

**General Review of Education in the Federation**

This has been a mixed year. A continued expansion in pupil enrolment in both Boys' and Girls' Primary and Intermediate Schools has taken place, but at the same time political unrest has spread to the schools, particularly the Secondary Schools where student, strikes riots and demonstrations have led to serious interruption of studies, spreading even in some cases to the lower schools as well to aided and unaided schools.

Considerable damage has been done to school buildings, installations and furniture, and an even greater blow has been struck against the morale both of pupils and staff.

Education is provided by the Government for over 31,000 children attending 199 primary schools, for over 7,000 pupils in 27 intermediate schools and for about 2,800 at post-intermediate level. Primary education has therefore expanded by about 20% for boys and 30% for girls, intermediate education by about 25% for boys and 10% for girls. Secondary education figures are approximately the same as last year but the opening of the new Secondary school buildings for Taweela Girls' College in January, 1966 made it possible for four new classes to enrol which meant in effect an increase of 20% in Girls' Secondary figures. The opening of Zingibar Boys' Secondary with one first year class compensates for the slight drop in numbers in Aden secondary schools due most probably to

the strikes and interruptions of studies.

In Aden State there has also been a drop in the enrolment in aided schools. A considerable number of students at the Gujarati School have returned to India, while the fast dwindling numbers at the Selim Jewish School caused this aided school to close officially in March, 1966.

All the expansion in primary and intermediate schools in Aden State has been achieved by an extension of the shift system whereby many schools, with different staff and different pupils in the afternoons, are working from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. nonstop.

In the other states 20 new primary and three intermediate schools have come into being to accommodate the bigger enrolment. In all, about 250 new teachers have had to be recruited to cater for the increased intake of pupils. The staffing ration remains approximately the same as last year.

The Education Budget has increased accordingly to keep pace with the expansion in numbers. Recurrent expenditure has gone up from approximately £1,300,000 in 1964/65 to £1,800,000 in 1965/66.

**School Buildings**

In various States outside Aden a total of 34 Primary Schools are being replaced under a C.D. & W. scheme. There are still schools or classes however which have to work in rented buildings.

In Aden State, Taweela Girls' College (the converted Urdu League Boys' Schools) was finally brought into commission in January, 1966. Further development is still necessary and it is hoped that C.D.&W. funds will be forthcoming for the building of the necessary laboratories to permit the full syllabus of the Cambridge University Examinations to be undertaken in the near future.

The new building for the Boys' Intermediate School at Little Aden was taken over on completion in March, 1966 as a two stream school with fine spacious buildings and grounds, and the school shifted there from the old Technical Branch Little Aden, which in turn was made available to the overcrowded Boys' Primary Little Aden.

The New Aden Office at Khormaksar was formally handed over by the P.W.D. to the Ministry in March and is now occupied.

Under a C.D. & W. scheme the extensions to the Technical Institute at Maalla will cost over £45,000 and work is due to start early in the new financial year.

The maintenance of school buildings is a continuing problem. The sum of £24,600 was allocated for various essential renovations of existing buildings. The ravages of time, climate and insect infestation are severe and shortage of staff as well as insufficient funds do not allow adequate and continuous upkeep of our buildings. Irresponsible mischief and damage by rioting students only worsen the situation.

In Aden State a start was made in January, 1966 in zoning the intake of pupils to the Boys' and Girls' Secondary Schools. First year pupils at Taweela Girls' College are now drawn from residents of the area (Crater) though Sheikh Othman girls still have to travel to Khormaksar, while Maalla and Tawahi girls are split between the two schools. Similarly, new entrants at Al Bayoomi come mostly from the Sheikh Othman area while the Boys Secondary School, Khormaksar recruits mostly from the Khormaksar and Crater areas. If this scheme is continued over the next few years it will mean that much less travelling will have to be done by the students and there should be a large saving in transport costs.

In the States transport is provided for pupils who travel some considerable distance to various Intermediate schools. This allows the number of boarders to be kept down. A small number of boys also are given one meal at school.

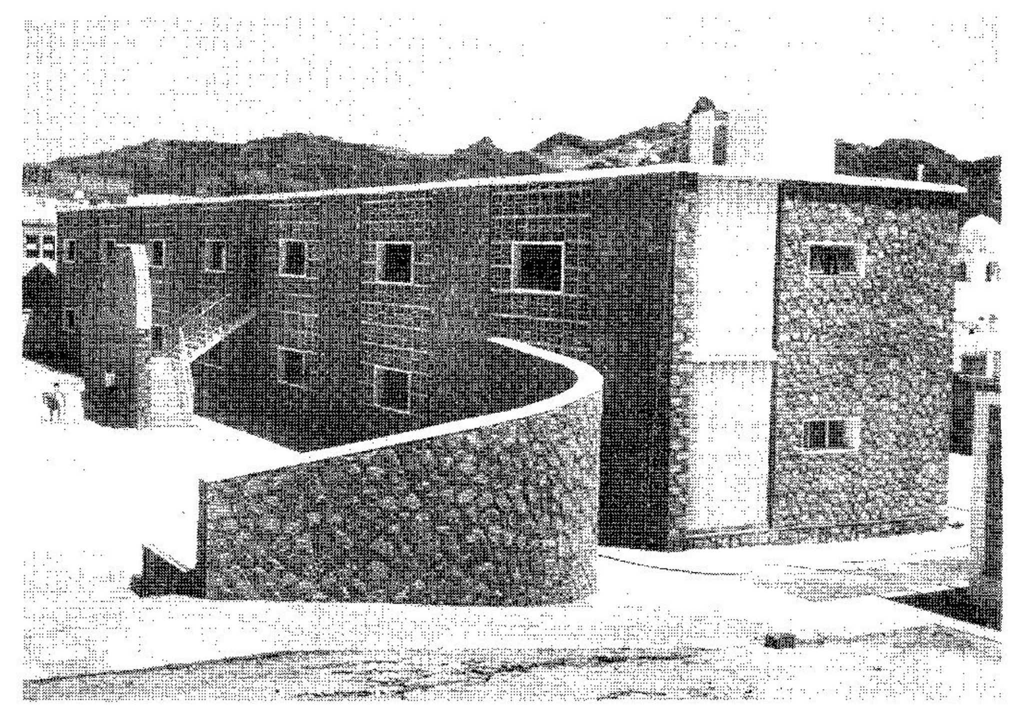
The Director of Health Services report that the B.C.G. and smallpox vaccination campaign in the state of Aden has been completed with the exception of pupils at Al Bayoomi which was closed at the time. Apart from a few children in the Saila Primary School whose parents refused treatment all students in Government and Government aided schools, Aden Commercial Institute and Bazara School Crater have been innoculated against tuberculosis and smallpox. The schools have fully co-operated with the medical teams conducting the campaign since their work will doubtless be even more appreciated in the years to come.

The three dental clinics established at Maalla, Crater and Sheikh Othman have continued with their inspection and treatment of school children.

The provision of free milk to all primary school children in Aden continues and is believed to be a valuable measure in safeguarding their health.

This report covers the transitional period during which the Bright report was implemented and the London University Examinations were abandoned (except for external entries) in favour of the Cambridge Overseas Examinations. The results, given in tables are disappointing and underline the need for students' minds to be fixed on the ultimate goal of success in these internationally recognised examinations. In view of the continuous interruptions in schooling this year it would seem that the lesson has not yet been learned and the results for 1966 can hardly be expected to show any improvement.

Evening classes continue to be popular and obviously fulfil a need for these who appreciate that education does not necessarily end when a student leaves full time schooling, and for those who did not have the opportunities which now exist. Numbers of students attending evening classes are given in Table 7.



Government Intermediate Girls School, Crater



Schoolboys at Yashbom School, Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom

**TABLE 1: EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS. FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AS AT 31st MARCH, 1966.**

| A. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS | | Pupils | | Total | Teachers | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of School | No. of Schools | Boys | Girls | | M | F | |
| Primary | 199 | 24,683 | 6,901 | 31,584 | 882 | 243 | 1,125 |
| Intermediate | 27 | 5,179 | 2,110 | 7,289 | 198 | 93 | 291 |
| Secondary and Technical | 9 | 2,093 | 682 | 2,665 | 125 | 44 | 169 |
| Teacher Training | 4 | 141 | 79 | 220 | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| **B. AIDED AND NON-AIDED EXCLUDING QUARANIC SCHOOLS** | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 16 | 2,946 | 1,237 | 4,183 | 64 | 50 | 114 |
| Intermediate | 13 | 2,379 | 632 | 3,011 | 76 | 28 | 104 |
| Secondary | 8 | 497 | 501 | 998 | 45 | 14 | 59 |

C. STUDENTS ON GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS OVERSEAS

| Country | Engineering | Medicine | Law: | Arts | Accts: | Printing | Economics | Post-Grad | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 11 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| Lebanon | | 4 | | 8 | | | | | 12 |
| U. A. R. | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| TOTALS | 11 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 61 |

ADEN STATE

# TABLE IA

## NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION AT SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT BY EDUCATION LEVEL AT 1st JANUARY, 1966

| | PRIMARY | | | | INTERMEDIATE | | | | SECONDARY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | School | Male | Female | Total | School | Male | Female | Total | School | Male | Female | Total |
| Government Schools | 21 | 6,801 | 5,103 | 12,004 | 8 | 3,065 | 1,911 | 4,976 | 6 | 1,347 | 682 | 2,029 |
| Aided Schools | 11 | 1,027 | 831 | 1,858 | 8 | 83 | 525 | 1,364 | 5 | 497 | 203 | 700 |
| Unaided Schools | 5 | 1,919 | 406 | 2,325 | 5 | 1,540 | 107 | 1,647 | 3 | 501 | — | 501 |
| Total | 37 | 9,747 | 6,340 | 16,187 | 21 | 5,444 | 2,543 | 7,987 | 14 | 2,345 | 885 | 3,230 |

| | POST-SECONDARY | | | | TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL | | | | TEACHER TRAINING | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | School | Male | Female | Total | School | Male | Female | Total | School | Male | Female | Total |
| Government Schools | 1 | 36 | — | 36 | 1 | 725 | — | 725 | 2 | 55 | 79 | 134 |
| Aided Schools | Nil | — | — | — | Nil | — | — | — | Nil | — | — | — |
| Unaided Schools | Nil | — | — | — | Nil | — | — | — | Nil | — | — | — |
| Total | 1 | 36 | — | 36 | 1 | 725 | — | 725 | 2 | 55 | 79 | 134 |

## TABLE IB

## ENROLMENT (STATES) AS AT 1st JANUARY, 1966

| Stage | 1st Year | | 2nd Year | | 3rd Year | | 4th Year | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Primary | 6,881 | 848 | 4,583 | 343 | 3,855 | 387 | 2,457 | 218 | 17,776 | 1,796 |
| Intermediate | 943 | 89 | 642 | 80 | 475 | 27 | — | — | 2,060 | 196 |
| Secondary | 146 | — | 87 | 5* | 39 | — | 19 | — | 291 | 5 |
| Teacher Training | 83 | 5 | 3 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 86 | 10** |

* At Girls' College Khormaksar.

** At Women's Teacher Training Centre, (Aden)

## TABLE IC

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN STATES AT 1st JANUARY, 1966

| | PRIMARY | | | | | | INTERMEDIATE | | | | | | SECONDARY | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Schools | | Number of Pupils | | Teachers | | Number of Schools | | Number of Pupils | | Teachers | | Number of Schools | | Number of Pupils | | Teachers | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Abdhali-Lahej | 28 | 3 | 4,728 | 665 | 144 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 440 | 50 | 16 | 3 | 1 | — | 60 | — | 4 | — |
| Alawi | 1 | — | 140 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Al Ittihad | 3 | — | 569 | — | 20 | — | 1 | — | 44 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 196 | 5* | 13 | — |
| Amiri | 16 | 1 | 1,535 | 78 | 53 | — | 1 | — | 98 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aqrabi | 1 | — | 76 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Audhali | 13 | 1 | 1,357 | 59 | 53 | 2 | 2 | — | 231 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Beihan | 7 | 1 | 840 | 43 | 25 | 3 | 1 | — | 95 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dathina | 14 | 1 | 1,323 | 82 | 54 | 4 | 1 | — | 211 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fahdli | 21 | 4 | 2,116 | 572 | 86 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 399 | 102 | 14 | 4 | 1 | — | 35 | — | 3 | — |
| Haushabi | 5 | — | 262 | — | 14 | — | 1 | — | 27 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| L.A. Sult. | 5 | 1 | 481 | 36 | 19 | — | 1 | — | 75 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| L. Yafai | 4 | 2 | 1,008 | 224 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 205 | 44 | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Muflahi | 5 | — | 310 | 37 | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shaib | 5 | — | 536 | — | 17 | — | 1 | — | 30 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U.A. Sult. | 6 | — | 345 | — | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| U.A. Shkdm. | 11 | — | 1,015 | — | 37 | — | 1 | — | 131 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wahidi | 19 | — | 1,135 | — | 48 | — | 1 | — | 74 | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 164 | 14 | 17,776 | 1796 | 636 | 59 | 16 | 3 | 2,060 | 196 | 86 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 291 | 5 | 20 | 0 |

* (At Girls' College, Khormaksar (Aden))

Please see Table IB

## TABLE IIA

### TEACHING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS AT 1.1.66

### A. PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS (ADEN STATE)

| | | PRIMARY | | | | | | | | INTERMEDIATE | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government | | Aided | | Unaided | | Total | | Government | | Aided | | Unaided | | Total | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Post Graduate or Equivalent | Trained | — | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | 7 | 10 | — | 2 | 7 | 12 |
| | Untrained | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 4 | — | — | — | 4 | — |
| Completed Secondary School Course | Trained | 29 | 3 | 3 | 8 | — | 1 | 32 | 12 | 34 | 29 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 49 | 38 |
| | Untrained | 107 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 108 | 11 | 29 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 4 | 55 | 21 |
| Not Completed Secondary School Course | Trained | 62 | 115 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 71 | 121 | 48 | 26 | 5 | 1 | 4 | — | 57 | 27 |
| | Untrained | 43 | 53 | 15 | 9 | 33 | 10 | 91 | 74 | 2 | 15 | 10 | — | 5 | — | 17 | 15 |
| Total: | | 241 | 181 | 27 | 36 | 37 | 14 | 305 | 233 | 113 | 85 | 33 | 19 | 43 | 9 | 189 | 113 |

## TABLE IIB

## TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES CLASSIFIED BY QTALIFICATIONS AT 1.1.66

## ADEN STATE

### B. SECONDARY SCHOOL, POST SECONDARY AND TEACHER TRAINING

| | | SECONDARY SCHOOLS POST SECONDARY SCHOOLS | | | | | | | | TEACHER TRAINING | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Government | | Aided | | Unaided | | Total | | Government Teacher Training | | Total | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Approved Graduate or equivalent | Trained | 38 | 18 | 27 | 12 | 4 | — | 69 | 30 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | Untrained | 34 | 10 | — | 1 | 14 | — | 48 | 11 | 2 | — | 2 | — |
| Completed Secondary School Course | Trained | 12 | 16 | — | 1 | — | — | 12 | 17 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| | Untrained | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| Not Completed Secondary School Course | Trained | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Untrained | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total: | | 96 | 53 | 27 | 14 | 18 | — | 141 | 67 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 12 |

## TABLE IIC

### TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATIONS AS AT 1.1.66 (STATES)

| | | PRIMARY | | | | INTER-MEDIATE | | SECOND-ARY | | T.T. CENTRE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | FEDERAL | | STATES | | FEDERAL | | FEDERAL | | FEDERAL | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Approved graduate | Trained | — | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | 3 | — |
| or equivalent | Untrained | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — |
| Full Secondary | Trained | — | — | — | — | 8 | 2 | — | — | 3 | — |
| Education | Untrained | — | — | — | — | 20 | 6 | — | — | — | — |
| Not completed | Trained | — | 2 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Secondary | Untrained | 18 | 7 | — | — | 53 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Completed Inter- | Trained | 88 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| mediate | Untrained | 372 | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Completed Primary | Trained | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Untrained | 147 | 13 | *16 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | Trained | 99 | 5 | — | — | 13 | 2 | 8 | — | 6 | — |
| | Untrained | 537 | 54 | 16 | — | 73 | 7 | 12 | — | — | — |
| Grand Total: | | 636 | 59 | *16 | — | 86 | 9 | 20 | — | 6 | — |

* Appointed by States and accordingly paid by the State concerned.

## TABLE IID

## TABLE OF TEACHERS IN THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE CLASSIFIED BY QUALIFICATION

Name of Institute : Technical Institute, Maala, Aden.

**ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/1966**

| | | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| Approved Graduate or Equivalent | Trained | 6 | 1 |
| | Untrained | 6 | |
| Higher National Certificate or Higher National Diploma | Trained | 1 | |
| | Untrained | 4 | |
| Ordinary National Diploma City and Guilds Full Technological Certificate | Trained | 2 | |
| | Untrained | 1 | |
| Completed Secondary | Trained | 3 | 4 |
| | Untrained | 4 | 2 |
| Not completed Secondary | Trained | | |
| | Untrained | 2 | |
| | | 29 | 7 |
| | Trained | 12 | 5 |
| | Untrained | 17 | 2 |
| | Total : | 36 | |

## TABLE IIIA

### NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION AS SCHOOL AND ENROLMENT BY EDUCATION LEVEL AS 1.1.66

(ADEN STATE)

### PRIMARY EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following age group | 1st year | | 2nd year | | 3rd year | | 4th year | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 6 + | 350 | 1,457 | 4 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 350 | 1,466 |
| 7 + | 1,955 | 612 | 260 | 976 | 23 | 3 | 3 | — | 2,241 | 1,591 |
| 8 + | 569 | 155 | 1,309 | 545 | 352 | 680 | 27 | 24 | 2,257 | 1,404 |
| 9 + | 17 | 3 | 639 | 92 | 1,305 | 661 | 736 | 493 | 2,697 | 1,249 |
| 10 + | 5 | — | 113 | 2 | 448 | 64 | 886 | 462 | 1,452 | 528 |
| 11 + | — | — | 21 | 2 | 195 | 12 | 288 | 75 | 504 | 89 |
| 12 + | — | — | 9 | — | 55 | — | 95 | 9 | 159 | 9 |
| 13 + | — | — | — | — | 7 | — | 39 | 4 | 46 | 4 |
| 14 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | 27 | — | 27 | — |
| 15 + | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 6 | — |
| 16 + | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — |
| TOTAL | 2,896 | 2,227 | 2,357 | 1,626 | 2,385 | 1,420 | 2,109 | 1,067 | 9,747 | 6,340 |

## TABLE IIIB

## GENERAL EDUCATION: ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AS AT MAY 1966 (STATES)

### B. INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following age group | 1st year | | 2nd year | | 3rd year | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 11 + | 605 | 58 | — | — | — | — | 605 | 58 |
| 12 + | 155 | 14 | 236 | 53 | — | — | 391 | 67 |
| 13 + | 97 | 7 | 186 | 16 | 135 | 18 | 468 | 41 |
| 14 + | 61 | 6 | 95 | 6 | 139 | 4 | 295 | 16 |
| 15 + | 25 | 4 | 65 | 3 | 69 | 2 | 149 | 9 |
| 16 + | — | — | 42 | 2 | 54 | 2 | 96 | 4 |
| 17 + | — | — | 28 | — | 28 | 1 | 56 | 1 |
| TOTAL : | 943 | 89 | 642 | 80 | 475 | 27 | 2,060 | 196 |

## TABLE IIIC

## GENERAL EDUCATION: LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AS AT 1.1.66 (ADEN STATE)

### INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following age group | 1st year | | 2nd year | | 3rd year | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 9 + | 5 | 15 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 10 | 19 |
| 10 + | 53 | 50 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 69 |
| 11 + | 841 | 563 | 474 | 71 | 12 | 15 | 1,327 | 649 |
| 12 + | 737 | 233 | 903 | 497 | 407 | 72 | 2,047 | 802 |
| 13 + | 153 | 40 | 92 | 152 | 794 | 452 | 1,039 | 644 |
| 14 + | 93 | 11 | 129 | 43 | 144 | 231 | 366 | 285 |
| 15 + | 82 | 7 | 117 | 8 | 94 | 43 | 293 | 58 |
| 16 + | 32 | — | 55 | 3 | 70 | 6 | 157 | 9 |
| 17 + | 11 | — | 24 | — | 51 | 6 | 86 | 6 |
| 18 + | 3 | — | 5 | — | 26 | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| 19 + | — | — | 3 | — | 12 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| TOTAL: | 2,010 | 919 | 1,822 | 796 | 1,612 | 828 | 5,444 | 2,543 |

## TABLE IIID

### GENERAL EDUCATION: ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AS AT 1.1.66 (ADEN STATE)

### SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following age group | 1st year | | 2nd year | | 3rd year | | 4th year | | 5th year | | 6th year | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 12 + | 5 | 23 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 24 |
| 13 + | 48 | 107 | 17 | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 66 | 122 |
| 14 + | 384 | 153 | 137 | 81 | 2 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 523 | 248 |
| 15 + | 198 | 38 | 265 | 126 | 49 | 51 | 11 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — | 524 | 234 |
| 16 + | 53 | 22 | 112 | 50 | 167 | 32 | 56 | 36 | 1 | — | — | — | 389 | 140 |
| 17 + | 70 | 7 | 37 | 11 | 153 | 12 | 132 | 49 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 399 | 79 |
| 18 + | 34 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 37 | 7 | 99 | 16 | 5 | — | 11 | — | 207 | 29 |
| 19 + | 36 | 1 | 36 | — | 17 | — | 26 | 6 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 120 | 7 |
| 20 + | 34 | — | 37 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 105 | 2 |
| 21 + | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| 22 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL: | 862 | 342 | 664 | 290 | 457 | 117 | 326 | 126 | 15 | — | 21 | — | 2,345 | 885 |

## TABLE IIIE

### GENERAL EDUCATION : ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AS AT 1st JANUARY, 1966 (STATES)

### C. SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following 2nd Form | 1st Form | | 2nd Form | | 3rd Form | | 4th Form | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 12 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14 + | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 45 | — |
| 15 + | 35 | — | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 69 | — |
| 16 + | 30 | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 54 | — |
| 17 + | 14 | — | 14 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 49 | — |
| 18 + | 12 | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | — | — | 29 | — |
| 19 + | 5 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 19 | — | 33 | — |
| 20 + | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| TOTAL: | 141 | — | 87 | — | 39 | — | 19 | — | 286 | — |

## TABLE IIIF

## TECHNICAL INSTITUTE — MAALLA ADEN

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66

### FULL TIME CLASSES

| Age | General Certificate of Education | Secondary Clerical R.S.A. Course | City & Guilds Ordinary Certificate & Technicians' Diploma | Industry & Government Clerks Male | Industry & Government Clerks Female | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 + | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 15 + | 26 | | | | | 26 |
| 16 + | 30 | 6 | | | 1 | 37 |
| 17 + | 28 | 43 | | 4 | 1 | 76 |
| 18 + | 21 | 45 | | 5 | 1 | 72 |
| 19 + | 3 | 20 | 8 | 34 | 3 | 68 |
| Total : | 110 | 114 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 281 |

### PART-TIME DAY AND EVENING

| | City & Guilds Ordinary Certificate | Junior Craft | City & Guilds Craft | Health Inspectors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 14 | 31 | 53 | 64 | 16 | 164 |

### ADULT EVENING CLASSES

| | Royal Society of Arts | City & Guilds Craft | Arabic Typing Male | Arabic Typing Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 16 | 206 | 35 | 23 | 16 | 280 |

## TABLE IIIG

## TEACHERS TRAINING — 1966 (STATES)

| Description of Course | Students on 1st January 1966 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Course providing training for teaching in Primary and Intermediate Schools | | | | |
| One years' course | 80 | 5* | 80 | 5 |
| Two years' course | — | — | — | — |
| Total : | 80 | 5 | 80 | 5 |

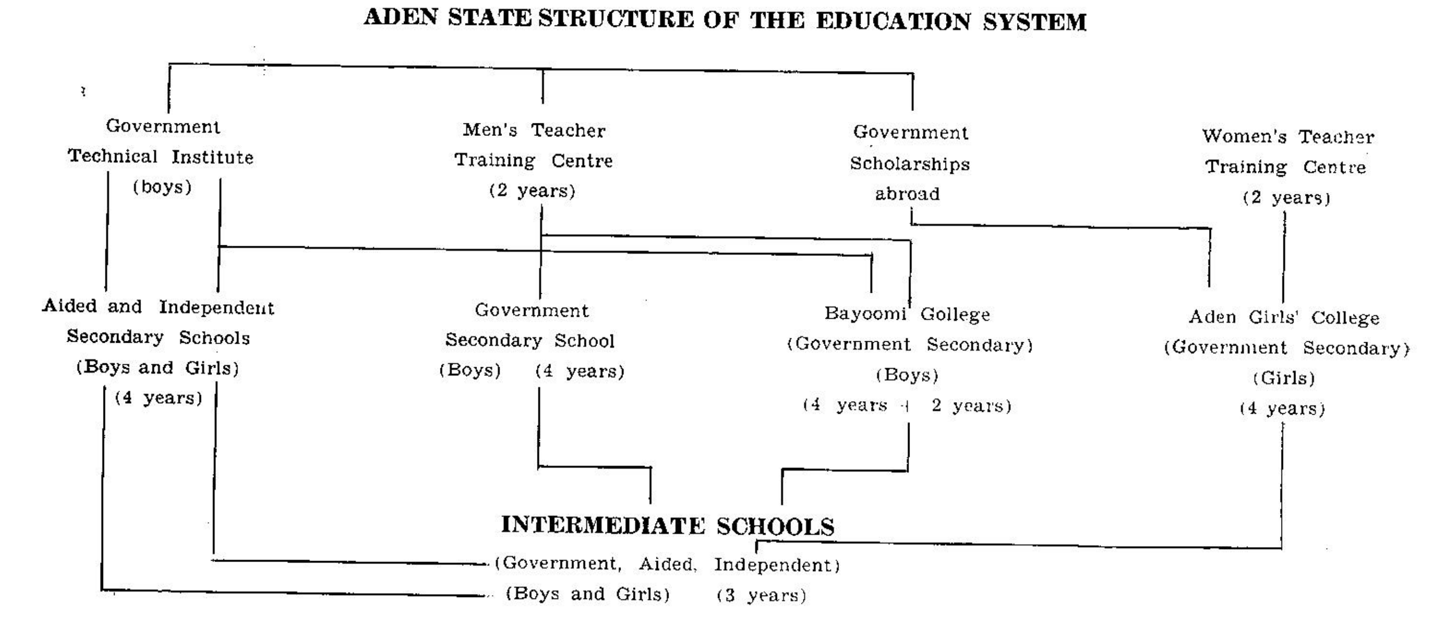
*(at the Women's Teacher Training Centre, Aden)

## TABLE IIIH

## TEACHER TRAINING, YEAR 1.1.66

| Description of Course | Total Students in January, 1966 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | Total |
| Courses providing training for teachers in Primary and Intermediate schools. | | | |
| Male | | | |
| Two Years Course | 55 | — | 55 |
| Female | | | |
| Two Years Course | — | 79 | 79 |
| Total: | 55 | 79 | 134 |

## TABLE IV — FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA
## ADEN STATE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM



## TABLE IIIC

## GENERAL EDUCATION: LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AS AT 1.1.66 (ADEN STATE)

### INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following age group | 1st year | | 2nd year | | 3rd year | | TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 9 + | 5 | 15 | 5 | 4 | — | — | 10 | 19 |
| 10 + | 53 | 50 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 70 | 69 |
| 11 + | 841 | 563 | 474 | 71 | 12 | 15 | 1,327 | 649 |
| 12 + | 737 | 233 | 903 | 497 | 407 | 72 | 2,047 | 802 |
| 13 + | 153 | 40 | 92 | 152 | 794 | 452 | 1,039 | 644 |
| 14 + | 93 | 11 | 129 | 43 | 144 | 231 | 366 | 285 |
| 15 + | 82 | 7 | 117 | 8 | 94 | 43 | 293 | 58 |
| 16 + | 32 | — | 55 | 3 | 70 | 6 | 157 | 9 |
| 17 + | 11 | — | 24 | — | 51 | 6 | 86 | 6 |
| 18 + | 3 | — | 5 | — | 26 | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| 19 + | — | — | 3 | — | 12 | 1 | 15 | 1 |
| TOTAL: | 2,010 | 919 | 1,822 | 796 | 1,612 | 828 | 5,444 | 2,543 |

## TABLE IIID

## GENERAL EDUCATION: ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AS AT 1.1.66 (ADEN STATE)

## SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following age group | 1st year | | 2nd year | | 3rd year | | 4th year | | 5th year | | 6th year | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 12 + | 5 | 23 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 24 |
| 13 + | 48 | 107 | 17 | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 66 | 122 |
| 14 + | 384 | 153 | 137 | 81 | 2 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 523 | 248 |
| 15 + | 198 | 38 | 265 | 126 | 49 | 51 | 11 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — | 524 | 234 |
| 16 + | 53 | 22 | 112 | 50 | 167 | 32 | 56 | 36 | 1 | — | — | — | 389 | 140 |
| 17 + | 70 | 7 | 37 | 11 | 153 | 12 | 132 | 49 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 399 | 79 |
| 18 + | 34 | 1 | 21 | 5 | 37 | 7 | 99 | 16 | 5 | — | 11 | — | 207 | 29 |
| 19 + | 36 | 1 | 36 | — | 17 | — | 26 | 6 | 1 | — | 4 | — | 120 | 7 |
| 20 + | 34 | — | 37 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 105 | 2 |
| 21 + | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — |
| 22 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL: | 862 | 342 | 664 | 290 | 457 | 117 | 326 | 126 | 15 | — | 21 | — | 2,345 | 885 |

## TABLE IIIE

### GENERAL EDUCATION : ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE AS AT 1st JANUARY, 1966 (STATES)

### C. SECONDARY AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

| Number enrolled in the following 2nd Form | 1st Form | | 2nd Form | | 3rd Form | | 4th Form | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 12 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13 + | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 14 + | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 45 | — |
| 15 + | 35 | — | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 69 | — |
| 16 + | 30 | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 54 | — |
| 17 + | 14 | — | 14 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 49 | — |
| 18 + | 12 | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | — | — | 29 | — |
| 19 + | 5 | — | 4 | — | 5 | — | 19 | — | 33 | — |
| 20 + | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 7 | — |
| TOTAL: | 141 | — | 87 | — | 39 | — | 19 | — | 286 | — |

## TABLE IIIF

### TECHNICAL INSTITUTE — MAALLA ADEN

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 1965/66

### FULL TIME CLASSES

| Age | General Certificate of Education | Secondary Clerical R.S.A. Course | City & Guilds Ordinary Certificate & Technicians' Diploma | Industry & Government Clerks Male | Industry & Government Clerks Female | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 + | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| 15 + | 26 | | | | | 26 |
| 16 + | 30 | 6 | | | 1 | 37 |
| 17 + | 28 | 43 | | 4 | 1 | 76 |
| 18 + | 21 | 45 | | 5 | 1 | 72 |
| 19 + | 3 | 20 | 8 | 34 | 3 | 68 |
| Total : | 110 | 114 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 281 |

### PART-TIME DAY AND EVENING

| | City & Guilds Ordinary Certificate | Junior Craft | City & Guilds Craft | Health Inspectors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 14 | 31 | 53 | 64 | 16 | 164 |

### ADULT EVENING CLASSES

| | Royal Society of Arts | City & Guilds Craft | Arabic Typing Male | Arabic Typing Female | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 16 | 206 | 35 | 23 | 16 | 280 |

## TABLE IIIG

## TEACHERS TRAINING — 1966 (STATES)

| Description of Course | Students on 1st January 1966 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F |
| Course providing training for teaching in Primary and Intermediate Schools | | | | |
| One years' course | 80 | 5* | 80 | 5 |
| Two years' course | — | — | — | — |
| Total : | 80 | 5 | 80 | 5 |

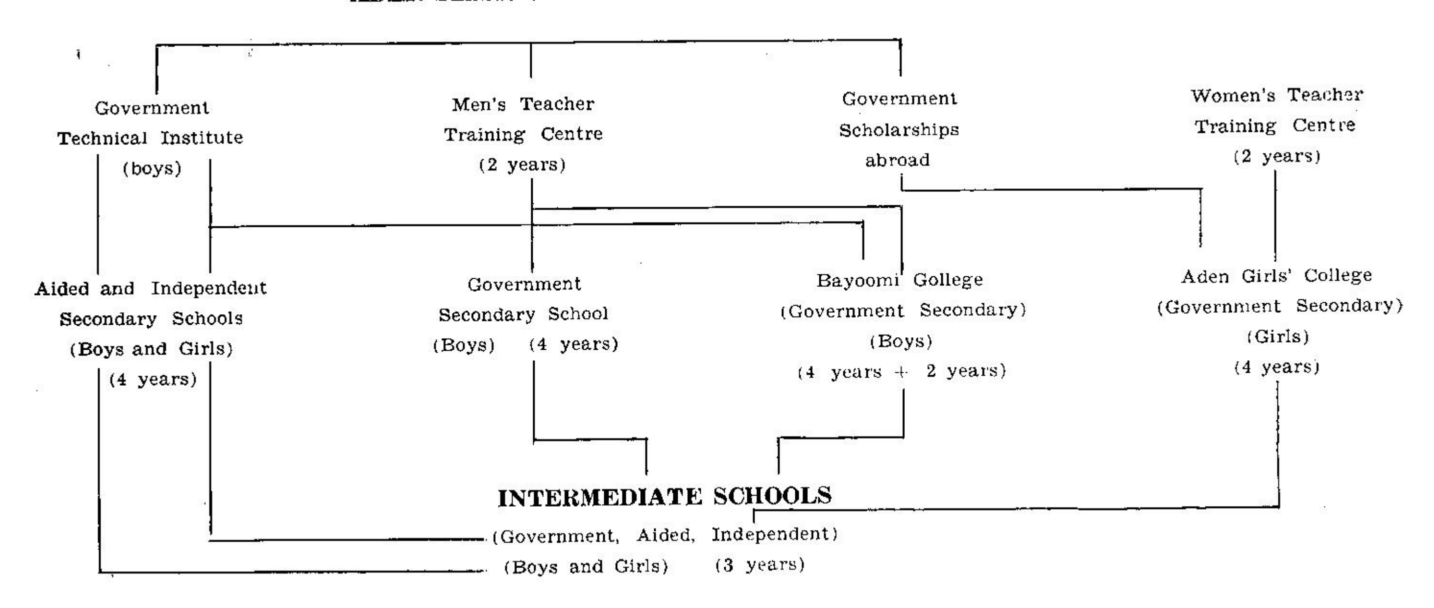
*(at the Women's Teacher Training Centre, Aden)

**TABLE IIIH**

**TEACHER TRAINING, YEAR 1.1.66**

| Description of Course | Total Students in January, 1966 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | Total |
| Courses providing training for teachers in Primary and Intermediate schools. | | | |
| Male | | | |
| Two Years Course | 55 | — | 55 |
| Female | | | |
| Two Years Course | — | 79 | 79 |
| Total: | 55 | 79 | 134 |

**TABLE IV — FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA**
**ADEN STATE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEM**



## TABLE 7

## EVENING CLASSES :
## JANUARY, 1966:

### GENERAL EDUCATION — PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE

**Boys**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tawahi | 50 |
| Maalla | 130 |
| Sheikh Othman | 128 |
| Crater | 55 |
| Little Aden | 77 |
| TOTAL | 440 |
| +L/Aden R.S.A. | 24 |

**Girls**

| | |
|---|---|
| Crater | 131 |
| Sheikh Othman | 220 |
| Total | 351 |

### SECONDARY LEVEL

| | |
|---|---|
| Secondary School Khormaksar | 183 |
| Bayoomi College | 82 |
| TOTAL : | 265 |

## TABLE 8

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

## 1965 SUMMER SERIES RESULTS :

| | STAGE 1 | | | STAGE 2 | | | STAGE 3 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject | No. of Cands. | Pass | Credit | No. of Cands. | Pass | Credit | No. of Cands. | Pass | Credit |
| Arithmetic | 32 | 7 | 11 | 22 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Book-keeping | 10 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| English for Foreigners | 43 | 11 | 18 | 47 | 21 | 11 | — | — | — |
| English Language | 34 | 11 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| French | 6 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Office Practice | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shorthand (50 w.p.m) | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typewriting | 43 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 4 | — | — |

## TABLE 9

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

## G.C.E. RESULTS — JUNE, 1965

'A' LEVEL

| Subject | Number of Candidates | 'A' Pass | % | 'O' Pass | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Biology | 6 | 5 | 83.3 | 1 | 16.7 |
| British Constitution | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | — | — |
| Chemistry | 6 | 4 | 66.7 | 1 | 16.7 |
| Economics | 3 | — | — | 2 | 66.7 |
| Geography | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| History | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | — | — |
| Islamic History | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Pure Maths. | 3 | 3 | 100.0 | — | — |
| Applied Maths. | 3 | 3 | 100.0 | — | — |
| Physics | 8 | 7 | 87.5 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Classical Arabic | 24 | 14 | 58.3 | 6 | 25.0 |

## TABLE 10

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

## G.C.E. RESULTS — JUNE, 1965

### 'O' LEVEL

| Subject | Number of Candidates | 'O' Pass | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accounts, Principles of | 2 | 1 | 50.0 |
| Art | 17 | 6 | 35.3 |
| Biology | 69 | 35 | 50.7 |
| British Constitution | 11 | 5 | 45.5 |
| Chemistry | 74 | 26 | 35.1 |
| Economics | 1 | — | — |
| English Language | 207 | 19 | 9.2 |
| English Literature | 10 | 3 | 30.0 |
| French | 5 | 2 | 40.0 |
| Geography | 40 | 12 | 30.0 |
| History | 9 | 6 | 66.7 |
| History of British Commonwealth | 28 | 5 | 17.9 |
| Islamic History | 4 | 1 | 25.0 |
| Pure Maths. 'A' | 112 | 62 | 55.4 |
| Pure Maths. 'B' | 2 | — | — |
| Physics | 85 | 30 | 35.3 |
| Physics with Chemistry | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Religious Knowledge | 7 | 3 | 42.9 |
| Technical Drawing | 5 | 1 | 20.0 |
| Classical Arabic | 124 | 75 | 60.5 |
| Gujarati | 22 | 18 | 81.8 |
| Hebrew (Modern) | 3 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Hindi | 2 | — | — |
| Urdu | 4 | 3 | 75.0 |

## TABLE 12

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
## G.C.E. RESULTS — JANUARY, 1966

### 'O' LEVEL

| Subject | Number of Candidates | 'O' Pass | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Art | 3 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Biology | 16 | 5 | 31.3 |
| British Constitution | 8 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Chemistry | 27 | 9 | 33.3 |
| Economics | 5 | 1 | 20.0 |
| English Language | 108 | 8 | 7.4 |
| English Literature | 7 | 4 | 57.1 |
| French | 3 | 1 | 33.3 |
| Geography | 10 | 6 | 60.0 |
| History | 3 | 1 | 33.3 |
| History of British Constitution | 15 | 2 | 13.3 |
| Anatomy | 1 | — | — |
| Pure Maths | 49 | 31 | 63.3 |
| Further Maths | 1 | — | — |
| Physics | 36 | 23 | 63.9 |
| Religious Knowledge | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |
| Technical Drawing | 6 | 1 | 16.7 |
| Classical Arabic | 37 | 13 | 35.1 |
| Gujarati | 15 | 12 | 80.0 |
| Hindi | 1 | — | — |
| Marathi | 1 | — | — |
| Urdu | 1 | 1 | 50.0 |

## HEALTH

When the Federation of South Arabia was formed in 1959 medical services became a Federal responsibility under the Ministry of Health and with the accession of Aden State to the Federation in January, 1963, the urban medical services of Aden became integrated with the rural health services, to the mutual benefit of all the member states.

The Health Services come under the Minister of Health whose Permanent Secretary is also the Director of Health Services. All curative and preventive health services are directly organised and supervised by the Ministry of Health. Environmental hygiene is the responsibility of the local authorities with technical guidance and independent appraisal services provided by the Ministry of Health. There are two health administration regions in the Federation; Aden State (urban) and Other States (rural). Each region is directly supervised by a senior medical officer.

Curative health services are centred on the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and 5 dispensaries in Aden State and 3 district Hospitals and 47 health units in other States

The Federal Regular Army has an independent medical service and their medical officers in rural areas help the health assistants in treating civilian cases, while the Federal Health Service provides a medical officer and drugs to the Federal Guard's Health Services.

The Royal Air Force provide a casevac service on payment

when civil airline services are not available to fly seriously-ill up-country patients to Aden when urgent specialist medical attention is necessary.

Political unrest during the year brought additional work and difficulties to the health services and it is regrettable to have to state that a two-day strike in the hospital and dispensaries in Aden State occurred. A few loyal staff came to work but in the main the situation was dealt with by volunteers — the vast majority being British. A Health Assistant and a Driver of this Ministry received injuries when their land-rover struck a land mine when delivering quarterly supplies to health units in the Subeihi area. They eventually made a good recovery.

All Missionary Health Services were forced to close their premises and discontinue their good work in Aden and other parts of the Federation as the result of riotous attacks. Over the years they have helped to augment the Government medical facilities and their departure is keenly felt not only by this Ministry but by the many who have benefited from their skill and patience.

**Honours and Awards**

Honours and Awards were bestowed on the following officers:

Dr. C.R. Jones, M.B.E., Permanent Secretary and Director of Health Services, Officer of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

Mr. W. D'Souza, Junior Executive Officer, Certificate of Meritorious Service in the Federal Honour's List.

Mr. L.F. Shaw, Senior Public Health Inspector, elected from Membership to Fellowship of the Royal Society of Health.

**Visitors**

Dr. Derrick Foskett, W.H.O. Consultant 30th March to 1st May. Dr. H.J. Van der Kaay, W.H.O. Regional Malariologist for the Eastern Mediterranean Area from 10th October. Dr. A. Moarefi, W.H.O. Regional Adviser on Health Education, 4th to 6th October, 1965. Mr. Werner Middlemann, UNICEF Director of the Regional Office for Eastern Mediterranean from 23rd January, 1965.

## Publications

«The Changing Picture of Disease in Aden from 1947 to 1963» by Dr. A.L. Fawdry, Senior Medical Officer (rural) in The Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene Vol. 68 N. 11 December, 1965.

## Training

There were 7 South Arabian Medical Officers on post-graduate training in the United Kingdom and 3 Charge Nurses on short courses. One male charge nurse successfully passed the Sister Tutor's Course. 5 third year trainees qualified as Aden Registered Nurses. 38 first year trainees qualified as Assistant Nurses. From the Health Assistant Training Course 22 passed the first year examination, 25 the second year and 13 the third year. Six candidates passed a twelve weeks' in-service dispenser's training course.

Of the 23 local authority assistant health inspectors and sanitary inspectors who attended the first year of the three year part-time in-service public health training course, 16 progressed to the second year. This training course prepares students for the examination for the R.S.H. «Diploma of Public Health Inspector — South Arabia».

## New Projects

The new Out-Patient Department, Queen Elizabeth Hospital was built at a cost of S.A.£45,000 with 85% financial assistance provided by the Minister of Health. Work commenced on new 40 bed hospitals at Azzan in Wahidi State and at Said in the Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom. New Health Units were opened at Khaura in the Upper Aulaqi Sultanate and at Ain in Beihan.

The Cochrane Ward at the Old Civil Hospital was repaired, refitted and formally re-opened.

## Quarantinable Diseases

No cases of smallpox, cholera or yellow fever were recorded. In August a male adult who had recently returned from Yemen was admitted with persistent fever, a rash, pediculosis, and a

positive Weil Felix reaction to 1/500 OX 19 but also S. Typhosus was grown on blood culture. He recovered rapidly on chloram phenicol therapy: the question of whether he had Typhus as well as Typhoid remained unanswered: but the possible importation of typhus from Yemen should never be forgotten. An outbreak of cholera in Iran was closely watched but fortunately did not reach South Arabia.

### Other Notifiable Diseases

The number of infectious deseases notified to the World Health Organization during the year is given under:

| | Cases | Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis | 76 | 4 |
| Dysentery | 4181 | 1 |
| Influenza | 4280 | — |
| Pneumonia | 4161 | 12 |
| Poliomyelitis | 10 | — |
| Enteric fever | 124 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 1 | 1 |
| | 12,833 | 20 |

## Preventive Health

### Environmental Hygiene

The improvement of the environment sufficiently to reduce the incidence of dysenteric and ophthalmic disease in the other States can scarcely be said to have started except in the three biggest towns Lahej (Al Hauta), Giar, and Zingibar. In contrast to therapeutic medicine the demand for preventive medicine and public health measures can only come from a community or at least can only become effective through a community prepared to organise itself. Even then to get specific public health measures adopted, there has to be sufficient enthusiastic or angry or irritated individuals to create a public demand for public health measures. This demand from the community is not yet present in most of the towns and villages of the Federation. If

health inspectors are put in before it arises they will waste their time and be regarded as enemies instead of friends.

As regards refuse disposal in the up-country States the partial sterilising action of the intense sunshine makes the bulk of the rubbish large in proportion to its recognisable nuisance value. Likewise rapid drying action of the atmosphere makes the fly nuisance less obnoxious than the number of heaps of human faeces would lead one to expect. This double effect therefore means:

(a) That the fly borne diseases are not on the whole irritating enough to the majority of the population to make them want to take steps to reduce them and,

(b) The amount of effort needed to cope with village rubbish and villages faces will be large before perceptible reduction in the fly population takes place.

A further consequence of the above is likely to be the recurrent failure of measures to improve environmental hygiene imposed «from above» owing to lack of public support. Only after a period of probably years of health education, will a large enough proportion of the inhabitants be convinced that refuse must be collected and disposed of and proper lavatories essential, to make public health services work.

**Health Education**

This is a subject often considered but on which for various reasons only sporadic action has been taken. However, Dr. A Moarefi, W.H.O's Regional Adviser on Health Education visited the Federation from 4th to 6th October, 1965. His report when received will be closely studied and his recommendations, it is hoped, implemented.

**School Health**

School health services commenced in January, 1964 with the appointment of a Medical Officer (Schools). During that year he extended his activities to Lahej, Fadhli and Lower Yafai States, the ultimate aim being to reach all states of the Federation.

The service is progressing steadily, contributing its share to preventing disease, promoting health and providing necessary *treatment to students and staff of schools.*

One full-time medical officer, four part-time S.R.N. Sisters. one female and four male dressers undertake the school health programme.

## Curative Services

### General

Curative services in Aden State are centred on the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Khormaksar (495 beds); the Maternity Clinics, Crater and Sheikh Othman (80 and 20 beds); and five dispensary units, one of which has a holding wing of 10 beds.

In the other Federated States curatives services are centred on three district hospitals at Makhzan (90 beds); Lodar (37 beds); and Lahej (45 beds) and 46 Health Units, Units administered by Missions were closed later in the year.

A Summary of Health work in hospitals, dispensaries etc. is shown in Appendixes 3 and 5—9.

### Queen Elizabeth Hospital (495 beds)

### Surgical Division

The staff has been considerably improved. The division has now a Surgical Specialist, a Surgeon, two Surgical Registrars and three House Surgeons. This permits the running of two surgical teams. There is only one full-time Anaesthetist. However, a staff Nurse and a Theatre Technician have been trained to give anaesthetics and are able to do this efficiently under supervision.

The opening of the new Out-Patients Department early in the year greatly facilitated the handling of the Surgical Out-Patients Department.

The Surgical Department is also responsible for the running of the casualty section of the new Out-Patients Department.

There were 3,558 (2,464 male and 1,094 female) surgical in-

patients. The total number of major operations performed was 2,604 with 654 minor operations carried out in the operating theatre. Minor operations were also carried out in the surgical out-patients theatre. These numbered approximately 12 per week.

**Anaesthetics**

Anaesthetics given during 1965 (excluding anaesthetics given for minor operations) are shown under:

| | |
|---|---|
| General | 2171 |
| Spinal | 174 |
| Local | 258 |
| Brachial block | 4 |

**Physiotherapy**

The total number of treatments given was 13,224.

**Occupational Therapy**

Basketry and weaving continue as useful activities in long-term cases.

**Tuberculosis**

The general staff situation is good, the two visiting mobile teams function efficiently and the wards are well run. The practical work in the female wards particularly is remarkably well done by personnel who are virtually illiterate.

Dr. Derrick Foskett, W.H.O. Consultant, visited the Federation from 30th March, 1965 to 1st May, 1965. He toured the area extensively and submitted an assignment report. This is certainly the most important and useful survey of the present status of the T.B. problem and the control measures being taken within the framework of the general public health services ever made for this area.

The total number of new confirmed cases as having Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 807. These include males, females, adults, children out and in-patients, and they came from all areas: Aden State; Federation; Somaliland; the Yemen, etc.

The total of male and female cases admitted to the T.B. Wards of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital was 645 (466 male, 179 female).

A tuberculosis control scheme was introduced in April in order to integrate facilities provided by numerous medical units in the Federal Health Service and to standardise the various different schedules of treatment with overall control centralised at the Ministry Headquarters. Briefly this placed clinical direction in the hands of the Physician specialist, provided for a weekly special T.B. clinic at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital and the setting up of T.B. clinics at every district hospital. A central registry for all T.B. patients was made at the Ministry Headquarters. Out-patient treatment is undertaken at Dispensary Units (in Aden State) and Rural Health Units (in other States).

In November a T.B. Hostel at the Old Cochrane Ward, Old Civil Hospital, Crater, was opened for the reception of long-term cases where 15 were admitted by the end of the year.

### Laboratory

Summary of Pathological Examinations made during 1965 is shown in Appendix.

### Dental Health

With the opening of the new out-patients department at Queen Elizabeth Hospital the Dental Clinic was at long last able to be housed in a modern building. The undernoted table shows the work done in this clinic.

| | |
|---|---|
| Examinations | 6,155 |
| Extractions | 4,003 |
| Fillings | 1,510 |
| Scaling and gum treatment | 950 |
| Prosthetics work, including dentures, jacks, crowns and bridges | 213 |

### Mental Health

Mental patients are housed in a section of the prison and in part of the old civil hospital, the more dangerous patients being

accommodated in the prison section. The new Mental Hospital at Sheikh Othman should be completed in the second half of 1966. Although this will accommodate the chronic and sub-acute cases in one central area, it will decrease the overall number of beds available. The treatment of these cases has improved since we availed ourselves of the services of psychiatrists from the Forces.

**Maternity Clinics — Crater and Sheikh Othman**

More and more patients are taking advantage of the Maternity Clinics at Crater and Al Mansoura. The total number of in-patients during the year reached a maximum of 7,785 of which 2,162 were admitted in Al Mansoura. This has taken the burden of normal deliveries from Crater but has not diminished their work as more abnormal cases are transferred to that clinic.

The total number of deliveries was 4,127 of which 3,976 were live births and 151 still births (3.65%). There were 101 neo-natal deaths (2.40%).

There were 26,434 ante-natal patients, 4,362 gynaecological patients and 1,255 child welfare cases registered.

**Lodar Hospital (37 beds)**

1965 saw the launching of surgery in Lodar Hospital, the theatre was fully equipped in early February and minor and emergency surgery was carried out.

**Lahej Hospital (45 beds)**

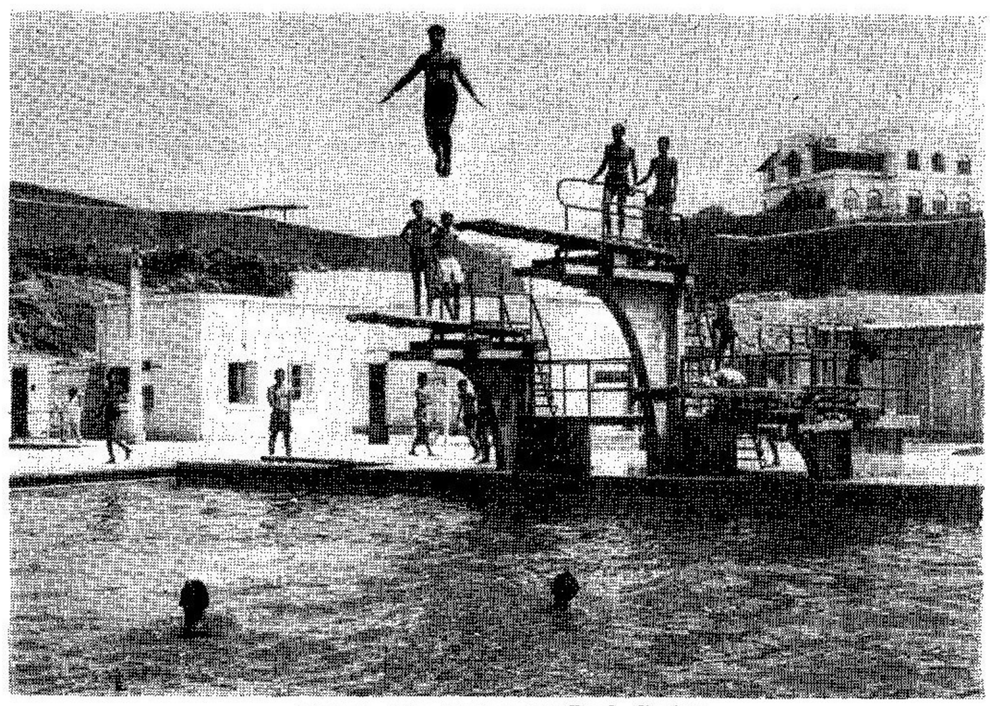
The Hospital continued to be well attended with approximately 150-200 out-patients daily. The most common cases seen were gastroenteritis, bronchitis, anaemias and avitaminosis. Surgical cases are mostly chronic ulcers which have been neglected. Acute surgical emergencies were not very common but those that came were traumatic in nature like stab and gun-shot wounds, accident cases, fractures etc.

**Makhzan Hospital (90 beds)**

The double change of district medical officer and of matron in the early part of the year resulted in some disruption of



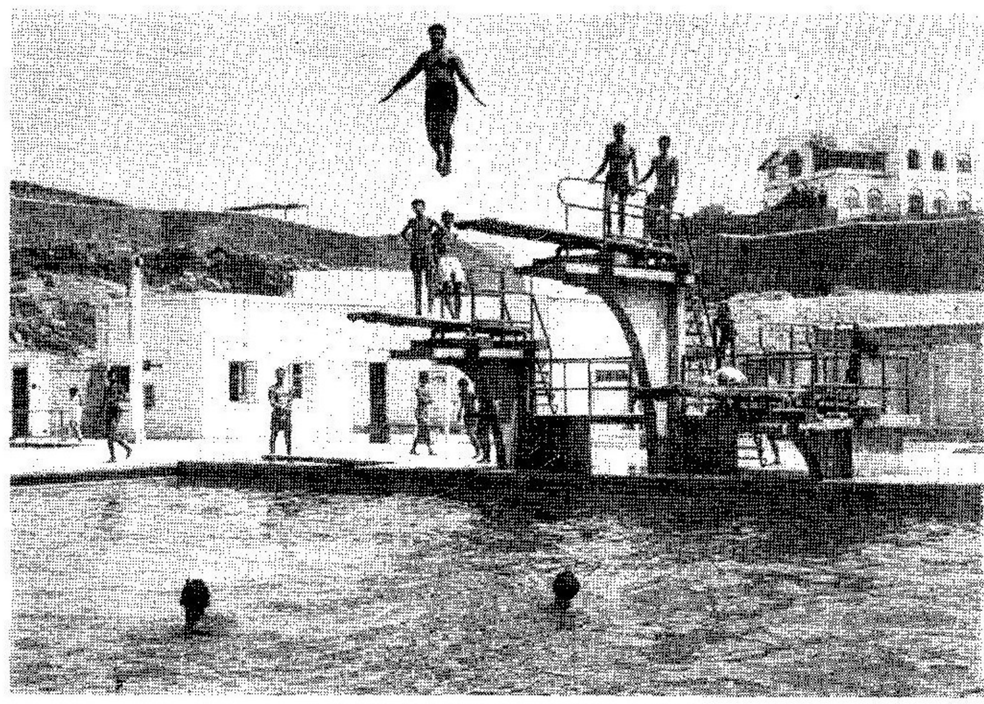
Fishermen's Training Course, Steamer Point.



Holkat Bay Swimming Pool, Crater



Fishermen's Training Course, Steamer Point.



Holkat Bay Swimming Pool, Crater

hitherto smooth administration, particularly in the school of training of health assistants, only partly offset by regular visits of the Senior Medical Officer (Other States) for lectures.

**Voluntary and Charitable Institutions**

These are:

1. Keith Falconer Memorial Hospital (40 beds) (closed on 13th October, 1965) and re-opened as out-patient department only on 1st December, 1965.
2. Church of Scotland — Beihan Mission (closed February till June and also November, 1965).
3. Danish Mission Clinic, Zingibar (closed in October, 1965).
4. Red Sea Mission Mukeiras and Mudia (closed in October, 1965).
5. Bai Jerbie Charitable Dispensary, Steamer Point.
6. King Edward Charitable Dispensary, Crater.
7. Aden Red Cross (Branch of the British Red Cross Society).

Appendix 1.

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE

### FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE —
### RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

| | | 1965-1966 (Estimates) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS | | | |
| Ministry Headquarters and Office of Minister | SA£ | 65,642 | |
| Rural Hospitals and Health Units | » | 99,239 | |
| Port Health, Seamen's Clinic and Tawahi Dispensary | » | 29,905 | |
| Public Health, (Headquarters Staff) | » | 5,322 | |
| Queen Elizabeth Hospital | » | 289,938 | |
| Maternity Clinic, Crater | » | 46,276 | |
| Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman | » | 11,098 | |
| Dispensaries, Urban Area | » | 69,039 | |
| Dental Clinic | » | 5,512 | |
| Training | » | 11,031 | |
| Stores | » | 10,046 | |
| Social Health | » | 11,751 | |
| Home for Aged Persons | » | 6,952 | |
| Mental Hospital | » | 12,786 | |
| Allowance (Inducement, High Commission, Education) | » | 62,911 | |
| Personal Emoluments Total | | | SA£ 737,448 |

OTHER CHARGES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passages, Transport | SA£ 50,910 | |
| Drugs, Instruments | » 120,000 | |
| Rations for Patients | » 61,000 | |
| Health Education | » 480 | |
| Other Subheads & Special Expenditure | » 105,285 | |
| Other Charges Total | | SA£ 337,675 |
| Grand Total | | SA£1075,123 |

FEDERAL HEALTH SERVICE
REVENUE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| High Commission | SA£ 6,100 | |
| Hospital Fees | » 40,000 | |
| Port Health and Seamen's Clinic | » 15,000 | |
| Other Medical Fees | » 2,800 | |
| Sales of Medical Stores | » 100 | |
| C.D. & W. Reimbursement | » 201,074 | |
| O.S.A.S. Reimbursement | » 60,414 | |
| Revenue Total | | SA£ 325,488 |

Appendix 2

## SUMMARY OF PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DURING 1965

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Microscopy and Qualitative Biochemistry | 64,563 |
| 2. | Haemotology | 49,730 |
| 3. | Quantitative Biochemistry | 6,186 |
| 4. | Bacteriology | 5,333 |
| 5. | Serology | 4,840 |
| 6. | Histology | 306 |
| 7. | Forensic Examinations | 179 |
| | Total | 131,137 |

## SUMMARY OF BED DISTRIBUTION 1965

| Federal Health Units | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name and Location of Unit | Total Beds | General | Obstetrics | T.B. | Infectious | Mental |
| Q. E. Hospital | 495 | 295 | — | 200 | — | — |
| Govt. Dispensary, Little Aden | 10 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| Maternity Clinic, Crater | 80 | — | 80 | — | — | — |
| Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman | 20 | — | 20 | — | — | — |
| Infectious Disease Hospital, Maalla | 12 | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| Smallpox Ward, Sheikh Othman | 6 | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| Lahej Hospital | 45 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 1 | — |
| Makhzan Hospital | 90 | 60 | 10 | 20 | — | — |
| Lodar Hospital | 37 | 22 | 5 | 10 | — | — |
| Dar Saad H. Unit | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | — |
| Mudia Health Unit | 8 | 8 | — | — | — | — |
| Dhala Health Unit | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 817 | 429 | 119 | 250 | 19 | — |

Appendix 4.

# ADEN DISPENSARY OUT-PATIENTS 1965

| Dispensary | Out-Patients New Cases | | | Out-Patients Subsequent Attendances | | | Total New Cases and Subsequent Attendances | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Maalla | 23,866 | 11,761 | 35,627 | 33,669 | 34,528 | 58,197 | 57,535 | 36,289 | 93,824 |
| Tawahi | 29,809 | 13,990 | 43,799 | 22,879 | 12,432 | 35,311 | 52,688 | 26,422 | 79,110 |
| Bayoomi | 51,469 | 14,785 | 66,254 | 29,412 | 3,462 | 32,874 | 80,881 | 18,247 | 99,128 |
| Sheikh Othman | 54,619 | 27,605 | 82,224 | 49,725 | 60,305 | 110,031 | 104,344 | 87,911 | 192,255 |
| Little Aden | 21,537 | 16,406 | 37,943 | 40,538 | 38,749 | 79,287 | 62,075 | 55,155 | 117,230 |
| Port Health (Little Aden) | 978 | 3 | 981 | — | — | — | 978 | 3 | 981 |
| Seamen's Clinic | 3,280 | 48 | 3,328 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3,285 | 50 | 3,335 |
| Total | 185,558 | 84,598 | 270,156 | 176,228 | 139,479 | 315,707 | 361,786 | 224,077 | 585,863 |
| King Edward VII | 10,012 | 8,327 | 18,339 | 26,554 | 10,239 | 36,793 | 36,566 | 18,566 | 55,132 |
| Bai Jerbai | 17,500 | 8,349 | 25,849 | 26,847 | 7,199 | 34,046 | 44,347 | 15,548 | 59,895 |
| Total | 27,512 | 16,676 | 44,188 | 53,401 | 17,438 | 70,839 | 80,913 | 34,114 | 115,027 |
| TOTAL OF ALL DISPENSARIES | 213,070 | 101,274 | 314,344 | 229,629 | 156,917 | 386,546 | 442,699 | 256,191 | 700,890 |

Appendix 4A

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH WORK — 1965

### (Hospitals, Maternity Clinics, Aden Dispensaries)

| Hospitals (Beds) | OUT-PATIENTS | | | | IN-PATIENTS | | | | OPERATIONS | | | | X-RAY | LABORA-TORY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New Cases | | Treatments | | Admissions | | Deaths | | Major | Minor | Eye | Dental | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | | | |
| Queen Elizabeth Hospital (495) | 39,879 | 12,101 | 29,212 | 3,462 | 5,702 | 2,369 | 400 | 163 | 2,604 | 654 | — | 4,003 | 38,042 | 131,137 |
| Lahej Hospital (45) | 19,181 | 19,796 | 20,692 | 26,740 | 651 | 430 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 260 | — | — | — | — |
| Makhzan Hospital (90) | 16,954 | 7,575 | 19,168 | 8,684 | 597 | 408 | 9 | 2 | 80 | 19 | 42 | — | — | — |
| Lodar Hospital (37) | 26,572 | | 15,363 | | 593 | 484 | 30 | 21 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maternity Clinic, Crater (80) | — | — | — | — | 136 | 5,487 | 47 | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Maternity Clinic, Sheikh Othman (20) | — | — | — | — | 2,162 | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Appendix 5

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN RURAL HOSPITAL & HEALTH UNITS IN 1965

| | IN-PATIENTS Admissions | | IN-PATIENTS Deaths | | OUT-PATIENTS New Cases | | TOTAL NEW CASES Re-attendances | | & Re attendances | | TOTAL OUT-Patients |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Lahej Hospital | 651 | 430 | 12 | 3 | 19181 | 19796 | 20692 | 26740 | 39873 | 46536 | 86409 |
| Makhzan Hospital | 597 | 408 | 9 | 2 | 16954 | 7575 | 19168 | 8684 | 36122 | 16259 | 52381 |
| Lodar Hospital | 593 | 484 | 30 | 21 | (combined) 26572 | | (combined) 15363 | | — | — | 41935 |
| Health Units | — | — | — | — | (combined) 290542 | | (combined) 51453 | | — | — | 341995 |
| | 1841 | 1322 | 51 | 26 | (combined) 380,620 | | (combined) 142,100 | | 75995 | 62795 | 522720 |

Appendix 6

## VOLUNTARY AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS - SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

| Institution | In-Patients | Out-Patients | | Home Visits |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New Cases | Subsequent | |
| Keith Falconer Memorial Hospital | 606 | 2,182 | 14,521 | — |
| Church of Scotland-Beihan Mission | — | — | 4,228 | 1,370 |
| Danish Mission Clinic, Zingibar | — | 8,318 | 12,037 | — |
| Red Sea Mission, Mukeiras | — | 3,451 | 7,076 | — |
| and Mudia | — | 7,866 | 11,896 | — |
| Bai Jerbie Charitable Dispensary, Steamer Point | — | 25,849 | 34,046 | — |
| King Edward Charitable Dispensary, Crater | — | 18,339 | 36,793 | — |

Appendix 7

## SUMMARY OF HEALTH WORK IN RURAL HEALTH UNITS — 1965

| | New Cases | Treatments | Houses Sprayed |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Makhzan Medical District (Fadhli, Lower and upper Yafai States and Muflahi)** | | | |
| Dirgag | 7,534 | 11,481 | |
| Zingibar | 11,953 | 16,606 | |
| Shuqra | 4,116 | 5,561 | |
| Al-Kod | 9,592 | 5,947 | |
| Am Sawad | 3,535 | 4,331 | |
| Giar | 15,756 | 28,915 | |
| Batais | 5,285 | 9,935 | |
| Husn | 6,019 | 9,198 | |
| Sarar | 2,724 | 5,333 | |
| Danish Mission Zingibar | 8,318 | 12,037 | |
| Totals | 74,832 | 109,344 | 10,899 |
| **Lahej Medical District (Lahej State)** | | | |
| Dar-Saad | 16,379 | 35,209 | |
| Al-Wahat | 2,727 | 3,885 | |
| Shaqa | 5,514 | 7,375 | |
| Am-Fershna | 3,221 | 4,891 | |
| Kersh | 3,278 | 4,477 | |
| Tor-Am-Baha | 5,884 | 14,049 | |
| Sha'ab | 3,593 | 4,824 | |
| Al-Ara | 1,980 | 3,394 | |
| Am-Shaat | 8,363 | 11,392 | |
| Totals | 50,939 | 89,496 | 10,704 |

| | New Cases | Treatments | Houses Sprayed |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Said Medical District (Upper & Lower Aulaqi States) & Upper Aulaqi Sheikhdom** | | | |
| Said | 5,323 | 8,978 | |
| Ataq | 2,844 | 5,930 | |
| Nisab | 4,244 | 6,156 | |
| Muhfid | 4,639 | 6,987 | |
| Ahwar | 3,564 | 5,691 | |
| Khaura | 3,820 | 6,448 | |
| Totals | 24,434 | 40,190 | |
| **BEIHAN MEDICAL SUB-DISTRICT (BEIHAN STATE)** | | | |
| Wadi Ain | 2,739 | 4,501 | |
| Ulya | 6,927 | 11,688 | |
| Nuqub | 3,482 | 5,201 | |
| Totals | 13,148 | 21,390 | |
| **Dhala Medical Sub-District (Dhala, Alawi, Haushabi, Shaibi and Muflahi States)** | | | |
| Dhala | 15,681 | 31,904 | |
| Museimir | 9,026 | 15,807 | |
| Jebel Jehaf | 5,085 | 9,877 | |
| Khalla | 5,943 | | |
| Jebel Harir | 2,642 | | |
| Thumair | 4,912 | | |
| Awabel | 4,665 | | |
| Qasha'aa | 2,643 | | |
| Totals | 50,597 | 57,588 | |
| **Lodar Medical District (Dathina & Audhali States)** | | | |
| Mukeiras | 5,134 | 11,044 | |
| Mudia | 9,717 | 16,441 | |
| Am-Qualata | 3,615 | 5,724 | |
| Am-Wadhia (E. Fadhli State) | 3,341 | 3,426 | |
| Totals | 21,807 | 36,635 | 3,867 |

| Azzan Medical District (Wahidi State) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hauta | 3,048 | 8,925 |
| Wadi Jerdan | 1,933 | 3,794 |
| Habban | 3,560 | 5,196 |
| Meifah | 3,186 | 7,072 |
| Bir Ali | 1,130 | 2,183 |
| Totals | 12,857 | 27,170 |
| **Headquarters** | | |
| Al Ittihad | 18,486 | 30,831 |
| Hostel, Sh. Othman | 6,513 | 24,485 |
| Totals | 24,999 | 55,316 |

Appendix 8

## TABLE OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATIONS — 1965

| | Smallpox | Yellow Fever | Cholera | B.C.G | T.A.B. | Polio-myelitis | Triple Antigen | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen Elizabeth Hospital | — | — | — | 7,837 | — | — | — | — |
| Lahej Hospital | 500 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 28 |
| Makhzen Hospital | 243 | — | 55 | 284 | — | — | — | — |
| Lodar Hospital | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aden Port Health | 14,142 | 3,463 | 6,368 | — | 180 | 183 | 269 | 1 |
| Other Aden Centres (Local Authorities) | 33,804 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 48,689 | 3,463 | 6,423 | 8,121 | 180 | 183 | 269 | 29 |

## SUMMARY OF NURSING STAFF — 1965

| Grade | Arab | | Indians | | Somali | | Other | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| 1. Untrained | 130 | 63 | 5 | 8 | 17 | 96 | — | 2 | 219 |
| 2. Assistant Nurses | | | | | | | | | |
| Training | 24 | 4 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | 33 |
| Trained | 50 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 2 | — | 1 | 80 |
| **Total in Service as at 31.12.65 after Wastage** | | | | | | | | | 332 |
| 3. Aden Registered Nurses (Three year Training) | | | | | | | | | |
| Training 1st Yr. | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 |
| Training 2nd Yr. | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Training 3rd Yr. | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Trained Staff Nurses | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | — | — | 5 | 21 |
| **Total in Service as at 31.12.65** | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| 4. Matrons, Nursing Sister/ Midwives, Charge Nurses | | | | | | | | | |
| Matrons | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 |
| Sr. Midwives | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | 36 | 40 |
| Charge Nurse | 17 | — | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 22 |
| **Total in Service as at 31.12.65** | | | | | | | | | 67 |

## SOCIAL WELFARE

### Introductory

The year 1965 proved a period of steady progress in blind welfare both in Aden and in other states of the South Arabian Federation. In Aden there was an increase in the number of blind workers found employment after training in the Reilly Centre for the Blind and the first students from the School for Blind Boys passed successfully into a government intermediate school. In Beihan the devoted work of Mr. and Mrs.. George Clark began to show progress in the establishment of the Rural Training Centre for the Blind. Throughout South Arabia Dr. S.E. Croskery continued her tours in the mobile eye clinic and was joined by Miss Sarah Darby, a qualified nurse with specialist experience in eye diseases. The Reilly Centre for the Blind in Aden continued to attract a number of visitors of whom the most welcome was Mr. John Wilson, C.B.E., Director-General of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. His visit in the course of one of his world tours was of special value in providing impetus and encouragement both to the blind of South Arabia and to those who help them. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has provided much assistance to the Aden Society for the Blind in the past and is at present providing invaluable financial support for the Rural Training Centre and for the mobile eye clinic. It was therefore most fortunate that Mr. John Wilson was able to visit Beihan and to be present at the Annual General Meeting of the Aden Society for the Blind in the Reilly Centre for the Blind.

### Reilly Centre for the Blind

The Reilly Centre for the Blind, built from public subscription and opened by Sir William Luce in 1960, has continued to provide a satisfactory base for blind welfare work in Aden and a useful headquarters for other projects in South Arabia. The Centre includes well-equipped workshops for the adult blind and a residential school for blind children. The incorporation of living accommodation for all staff has been of special value. The cost of operating a large and comprehensive Centre remains high. During

1965 the building was completely redecorated at almost no cost to the Society as a result of the generosity and assistance of certain members of the Committee.

### The Workshops

The workshops were established by Mr. Eric Chapman of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in 1960 and have continued to operate satisfactorily under the supervision and guidance of his pupil, Mr. Thabet Alawi Yaffai. Space permits the employment of about 20 blind workers but it is difficult to operate the workshops at full pressure in view of the difficulty of selling the basket-work produced. The most serious problem now facing the Society is that of marketing the products of the workshop and sales in 1965 fell sharply from the level achieved in 1964. Receipts from sales amounted to under £300 whereas the wages of the blind workers amounted to over £1600. If the salaries of the workshop instructors, the cost of material, and a proportion of the total expenditure on the Centre are taken into account, the loss on the workshops in 1965 amounted to some £2500.

Although the workshops are operated at a serious loss the training given provides the first stage of rehabilitation for the adult blind who enter the Centre. The basket work may therefore be regarded as valuable occupational therapy for the adult blind who work regular hours in the workshop and are paid a living wage. When in the Centre certain adult blind have been taught to work as telephone operators and by the end of the year ten blind operators had been found full-time employment in offices in Al-Ittihad and Aden. In addition there are now four blind men employed in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, two full-time in the X-ray department and two part-time in the physiotherapy ward; and one man with limited sight has been found employment in a government department. The blind man established in a cold drink and coffee stall in 1964 has proved successful and is earning a satisfactory income.

### The School for Blind Boys

There were 12 boys in the School throughout the year. It would be possible for at least 12 more to be taken but the parents

of blind children in outlying areas of South Arabia are reluctant to send them to Aden for education. There are however at present in the School boys from the Lower Aulaqi, Fadhli, Upper Yafai, Abdali and Kathiri States and it is hoped that more blind children will be sent to Aden for education in due course. The boys in the School spend each weekend when possible with their parents or guardians and have 6 weeks holiday at home each year. They are also taken out on regular excursions to the Elephant Bay swimming-pool and to the Maalla children's play centre. During the Year they were taken on a number of educational visits which included the television studios of the South Arabian Broadcasting Service, the Port Trust workshops, a lighthouse, the aircraft-carrier H.M.S. Eagle, and the S.S. Canberra.

Education in the School has proceeded satisfactorily and a good report was received from the Ministry of Education after the annual inspection. The government primary school syllabus is followed as closely as possible in the hope that boys will be able to pass from the School into the government intermediate schools on completion of their primary education.

**Finance**

During the year a large raffle was held which brought approximately £3,000 to the Society. This raffle, the largest ever held in South Arabia, was organised by a special sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J.J. Gunn, O.B.E. In this way Mr. Gunn signalised the conclusion of his fifteen years as a committee member of the Aden Society for the Blind of which he was a founder-member. The raffle sub-committee collected more than 250 prizes and sold 40,000 tickets. Its achievement was especially praiseworthy in view of the security and economic difficulties during the period. A dominant part in the collection of prizes was played by a young serviceman, Cpl. John Hiscock, and the Society is grateful for his splendid work.

A contribution of £250 was received from a former President, Sir Charles Johnston, as part of the profits of his book «The View from Steamer Point». This generous present was particularly appreciated as both Sir Charles and Lady Johnston took a close and sympathetic interest in the work of the Society during

their year in Aden. The £250 was augmented by a magnificent contribution of £350 from the British Forces Broadcasting Service Christmas appeal and used to purchase a minibus. This vehicle has been of the very greatest value in enabling the students to be taken on educational and recreational visits outside the School.

**Rural Training Centre, Beihan**

The proposal to establish a farm training centre in Beihan was first put to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign through the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in 1962. But after the visit of Mr. John Wilson to Beihan in 1963 the project was revised. In its amended form it was accepted by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee and found sponsors in the United Kingdom. Mr. George Clark was appointed manager of the project and visited a similar agricultural training centre for the blind in Uganda in September 1963. On his return he established a camp in Beihan and was joined there by a team of four volunteer workers from the United Kingdom provided by the Voluntary Service Organisation. Largely through the exertions of this team steady progress was made but the initial pioneering work has taken longer than was at first anticipated. The project has been greatly helped in this formative period by the co-operation of Her Majesty's Forces both in Beihan and Aden, by the assistance provided by the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation of the Federal Government and by the support of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee in Aden.

The intention of establishing a centre in Beihan which is one of the remotest states of the South Arabian Federation arose from the very high incidence of blindness in the area where a trachoma rate of 100 per cent in the schools is not uncommon. It was decided that a determined effort should be made to provide an occupation for the blind in their own environment. It was intended that blind persons with their families should be brought into the centre to work on the farm and to learn agricultural practices with a view to being established in small-holdings by the Beihan State on completion of training. The Amir of Beihan

gave his full support to the project and provided the land for the centre. The Amir has from its inception given much help and encouragement to the work and has expressed pride that Beihan should have been chosen as the site for the first rural training centre for the blind to be established in the Arab world.

Development continued in 1965 despite a shortage of funds and the inevitable problems which arise in part from the remoteness of Beihan on the edge of the Empty Quarter. Difficulties also spring from the close proximity of the centre to the Yemen frontier where fighting was frequently taking place. Nonetheless by the end of the year the desert site presented by the Amir was beginning to resemble a farm and the first houses for the blind trainees had been completed.



Student Midwife weighs new-born baby at the Maternity Clinic, Crater

## CHAPTER VII
## LEGISLATION

The commencement of the year under review was marked by the transfer to the Office of the Advocate-General of all posts of legal officers which had previously been in the Ministry of Justice, thus leaving the Ministry responsible only for Federal courts and related subjects and concentrating all services relating to legal advice for Federal Ministries, the drafting of legislation and the conduct of legal proceedings on behalf of the Federal Government in the Office of the Advocate-General. Despite this rationalization of Government organization, an acute shortage of professional legal staff impeded the making of substantial progress with the very extensive legislative programme of the Federal Government.

The most important Laws enacted during 1965-1966 included the Federal High Court Law, 1966 which made provision for the jurisdiction, practice and procedure of the Federal High Court established by the Constitution; and the Federal Council (Powers and Privileges) Law, 1966 which provides for the immunities of members of the Federal Council (i.e. the Federal legislative body) and for the privilege attaching to words spoken in the Council or matters published by order of the Council. Amendments to various existing laws including the Federal Army Law, 1962, were also enacted, and the salaries of Federal Ministers were regulated anew by the Ministers' Remuneration Law, 1965. A considerable volume of subsidiary legislation (including Emergency Decrees) was produced in the course of the year and work was completed on a number of draft Laws which, however, were not enacted until after the period under review.

## CHAPTER VIII

## JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

### Justice — System of Law

There are three sources of Law in the Federation of South Arabia: —

(a) **Written Law or Legislation**

A number of States have enacted legislation to deal with specific State matters. Thus the law of the State of Aden is almost entirely based on legislation. Other States have to some extent enacted State written laws in the past and the process of legislation is progressing in these States. Since the establishment of the Federation in 1959, Federal Laws have been enacted and are made to apply to all States of the Federation. The enforcement of Federal Laws in each State is the responsibility of the State Courts.

(b) **Customary Law**

In the States other than Aden, Customary Law still plays an important part, particularly with regard to land disputes.

(c) **Shari'a or Quranic Law**

This is an important source of the personal law applicable to Muslims.

### Justice — Courts

In the States other than Aden there are two kinds of courts:

Shari'a Courts which administer the Shari'a or Quranic Law, and Common Law Courts or Urfi Courts which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts. In the State of Aden the system of courts is modern and more elaborate.

The commonest type of litigation is that of disputes regarding land, and the commonest types of offence are those arising out of disputes concerning land.

No statistics are available on the number of civil and criminal cases heard, nor of discharges and convictions in criminal cases.

**Immigration**

After the introduction of the Registration of Aliens Law, 1963, 91,042 aliens were registered through the Federation of South Arabia. The renewal of these permits could not be effected on their date of expiry; new Registration of Aliens Permits were being printed containing detailed particulars of aliens. The validity of Aliens Registration Permits was therefore extended until 31st December 1965. Due to the delay in the printing this was further extended until 30th June, 1966.

42,402 registered aliens entered the Federation of South Arabia through approved places of entry by land, and 40,080 aliens left the Federation through the same approved places by land. 184 persons were deported from the Federation of South Arabia in accordance with the Deportation of Undesirable Persons Law, 1963, and the Immigration of Aliens Law, 1963.

**Police**

Law and order in the States is maintained by the Federal Guard who are administered and controlled by the Ministry of Internal Security. The Aden Armed Police, who also form part of this Ministry, although directly under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Aden, are employed on internal security duties in Aden State. A detailed account of the composition and activities of the Federal Guard is contained in Chapter 12 of this Report.

### Prisons

Most States have their own State Prisons which are administered in accordance with the laws and regulations of the States concerned. In one State a modern prison service has been established. There is no prison at Al Ittihad.

## CHAPTER IX

## PUBLIC WORKS

### General

31 building contracts were signed during the year. The total value of these contracts being £708,407. This included 8 contracts based on bills of quantities prepared by various consultants.

In addition to these 31 contracts, 2 tenders were invited — one for F.R.A. married quarters at £175,000, and one for medical staff housing, Sheikh Othman at £53,000. Due, however, to the recent publication of the British Government's White Paper on defence, these two projects were abandoned.

A total of 8 furniture contracts were signed, the value of these 8 contracts being £23,441. Tenders were called for 14 annual contracts and the contracts let.

On current contracts for the year 1965/66 a total of 220 certificates were passed on 42 contracts. The total value of these certificates was £513,284. An amount of £160,026 was certified on 7 contracts by consultants.

Significant buildings for which contracts were let were for two hospitals, one to be built at Beihan and one at Dhala, amounting to £98,425, and for four boys' intermediate schools to be built at Azzan, Beihan, Dhala and Saeed amounting to £179,372.

Three major contracts were let for a Mental and Infectious Diseases Hospital at Sheikh Othman, Medical Inspection Units in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital complex at Khormaksar, and the

extension to the Technical Institute in Maalla. These contracts amounted to £146,435.

**Al Ittihad**

Development continued at Al Ittihad, the capital city, where a contract was let for 32 'C' Class houses, amounting to £30,550. 16 'A' Class houses, 1 additional minister's house together with a great deal of security work.

Work commenced on a new Post Office at Al Ittihad.

Contracts were let to develop the drainage scheme together with a new pump house.

**Electrical Services**

Expanding Federal building programmes together with additional unexpected security installations kept the small direct labour force fully occupied on new works in addition to maintenance which is the prime function of the sub-section. Work included re-wiring the Secretariat, Al-Ittihad and installing a radio communication net-work linking Up-country stations.

A layout for street-lighting for Al-Ittihad City was prepared and materials placed on indent.

**Mechanical Services**

With the installation of additional equipment the Garage and Workshop was able to undertake the maintenance and over-haul of about 400 separate items of vehicles and plant ranging from saloon cars to bull-dozers and other heavy civil engineering plant, for 9 Departments or Ministries.

Maintenance of Road construction vehicles and plant was carried out in the field in a large workshop at Shuqra and a sub-depot at Am-Surra.

Indents were placed for spares, new and replacement vehicles and plant to the value of about £60,000.

**Water Supply Services**

The construction of the water supply reticulation for Al-

Ittihad City was continued and an indent for £8,300 of materials to complete Phase 1 placed.

Work was started at Makhzan Hospital to provide two boreholes, pumps, overhead storage and reticulation for a new water supply.

Investigations were put in hand for water supplies at Dhala, Said, Azzan and Beihan.

### Drainage Services

Sewers in the 'C' class area Al-Ittihad were completed. The design for a pumping station and an outfall sewer some 2 miles long was completed and indents placed, to the value of about £20,000.

### Water Services Federal Regular Army

Responsibility for all down-country works services for the F.R.A. was assumed from the Ministry of Public Building and Works, on the 1st April, 1965. This necessitated setting up a new works organisation, which handled about £100,000, value of capital works, and maintenance services embracing building, road construction, water drainage and electrical services.

## CHAPTER X

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Shipping

There is only one deep water port of any consequence in the Federation namely Aden, one of the two biggest oil bunkering ports in the world. The port, which includes the oil harbour at Little Aden, the site of the British Petroleum Company's refinery is operated by the Aden Port Trust and has a splendid natural harbour which, with additional protection of breakwaters, provides an inner harbour of 291 acres with a depth of 36 feet, an eastern extension of 74½ acres with a depth of 30 feet and a further extension with a depth of 18 feet. A total of 29 ships with drafts varying from 16 to 37 feet can be berthed, 13 at oiling berths and 16 at cargo working buoy berths.

Aden is a lighter port of considerable size and the Port Trust maintains wharves at Maalla which will accommodate vessels up to 300 feet in length and 18 feet draft alongside. These wharves are equipped with 2¾ million cubic feet of storage space and handling equipment includes semi-mobile and mobile cranes and fork lift trucks. The port deals with all types of cargo and has a traditional dhow trade which handles a significant tonnage of coastal traffic. In addition to cargo handling and oil bunkering, the port provides full facilities for watering of vessels and ship chandering.

There are ship repair facilities including floating docks and a slipway (Aden Dock Yard): the Port Trust has floating cranes of 25 and 30 tons capacity. During the year under review, work

has been completed on three new Dolphin berths which are used at all states of tide in order to speed up the process of berthing and unberthing. The first of these Dolphin berths came into action at the end of last year.

Because of its location and the facilities it provides, Aden is a main port of call for the shipping lines of all nations operating between Europe and the Persian Gulf, Pakistan, India, the Far East, Australia and East and South Africa. There are almost continuous sailings to and from these parts of the world with onward connections to America and West Africa.

Detailed statistics concerning the Port of Aden are given in the accompanying set of tables. They present the picture of a port which handled in round figures on every day of 1965, 19 vessels of all sizes from sailing dhows to 45,000 ton liners and still larger tankers with a total net registered tonnage of 78,300 tons discharging or loading about 2,800 tons of general cargo and 33,900 tons of oil and receiving 9,100 tons of bunkering oil and 1,110 tons of fresh water. In comparison to other years the figures indicate a steady overall drop in traffic and business.

## Roads

### Maintenance

Various items of road maintenance were carried out during the year, some by direct labour and some through the Federal States. On the Bia Nasser/Lahej road surface dressing was done over the whole length and in the Abyan area. Pot holes were made up on existing tarmac near Ja'ar and a skim coat applied to the old tarmac surface.

### Survey

A considerable amount of survey work was carried out in the last year, mainly on new road construction and also on the Aden/ Abyan route so that work would be able to start should funds become available. In addition to roads, surveys were made for the Buildings Branch both in Aden, Al Ittihad and up-country, and for general services including the Al Ittihad drainage scheme.

**Staff**

The situation on staff was continually changing throughout the year. New staff arriving and other staff leaving giving little continuity, but inspite of this the work was carried on with local staff being given more responsibility.

**General**

April 1965 to March 1966 was a good year for road construction. A total of 60 miles of this was surfaced and money provided for the surfacing of the remainder.

**Air**

The only international airport in the Federation is situated at Khormaksar on the isthmus which connects Aden with the mainland.

The centre of the Aden Flight Information Region which is also located at Khormaksar, covers the whole of Ethiopia and that part of the Republic of Somalia and the Indian Ocean north of 04°N latitude. To the north of the Federation it includes part of the Yemen and the south coast of Arabia. Its eastern boundary runs from 22°N 60°E to 15°N, then westwards to 57°E and south again to 04°N.

Khormaksar airfield is operated under a joint-user agreement between the Royal Air Force and the Government of the Federation. In accordance with this agreement the Department of Civil Aviation is responsible for the Flight Information Service and Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network. The United Kingdom Ministry of Aviation contributes towards the costs of these services. Approach and Aerodrome Control are provided by the Royal Air Force, who are also responsible for maintenance of the runway, Search and Rescue and Aerodrome Fire and Crash services.

There was a slight decrease in the number of aircraft arriving at or departing from Khormaksar (see Appendix 'C'). In the year under review the figure was 12,072 as compared with 12,406 in the previous year 1964/65. The reason for this decrease was the termination of a charter agreement at the beginning of the year

between Aden Airways Ltd., and the British Forces and the replacement of Viscount aircraft by Comets on holiday charters to East Africa with a consequent reduction in the number holiday of flights. Another reason for the decrease was the industrial dispute between Aden Airways Ltd., and its employees which resulted in a «go-slow» and the cancellation of a number of scheduled services in July 1965.

There was an apparent decrease in the number of passengers. Arrivals in 1964/65 were 95,621 and departure 98,417 as compared with 81,847 and 87,693 in 1965/66. In fact there was a small increase in both categories but British Forces personnel and families carried in chartered civil aircraft are now embarked/disembarked in the R.A.F. compound and are not, as in previous years, included in the totals. There was an increase in transit passengers of 4,838 over the previous year, most of these being on the East Africa to Pakistan and India services.

The decrease in air freight entering Khormaksar (1,722,372 Kgs. in 1964/65 as compared with 1,380,145 in 1965/66) was mainly due to the ban on importation of Ethiopian Qat in June 1964. In the month of April, May and the first 10 days of June 1964 an average of 6,000 Kgs. was imported every day. The remainder of the decrease in imports and also of exports was caused by the termination of the contract mentioned earlier between Aden Airways Ltd., and the British Forces.

Ten international airlines operated scheduled services to, through or from the Federation. Details of their routes and frequencies are at Appendix 'A'. Internal services within the Federation were operated by Aden Airways Ltd., and details of routes and frequencies are at Appendix 'B'.

## PORT OF ADEN TRAFFIC

**A. Vessels calling at Aden**

| Year | Number | Steam-motor Vessels Net Registered Tons | Country Craft (Dhows) Number | Country Craft (Dhows) Net Reg. Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 5,929 | 28,946,429 | 1,365 | 134,686 |
| 1963 | 6,206 | 30,339,667 | 1,413 | 133,525 |
| 1964 | 6,416 | 31,737,645 | 1,478 | 137,206 |
| 1965 | 5,727 | 28,411,709 | 1,473 | 144,255 |

**B. Oil Bunkering**

| Year | Tons |
|---|---|
| 1962 | 3,153,905 tons |
| 1963 | 3,236,028 tons |
| 1964 | 3,587,461 tons |
| 1965 | 3,215,970 tons |

**C. Dry Cargo Handled**

| | Inward | Outward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 522,524 tons | 202,987 tons | 725,511 tons |
| 1963 | 553,566 tons | 170,945 tons | 724,511 tons |
| 1964 | 631,814 tons | 244,913 tons | 876,727 tons |
| 1965 | 670,266 tons | 195,612 tons | 865,878 tons |

**D. Oil Cargoes**

| | Inward | Outward | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 7,424,365 tons | 3,297,107 tons | 10,721,472 tons |
| 1963 | 7,979,317 tons | 3,868,675 tons | 11,847,992 tons |
| 1964 | 8,856,167 tons | 4,218,444 tons | 13,074,611 tons |
| 1965 | 8,121,046 tons | 4,243,480 tons | 12,364,526 tons |

**E. Passenger Traffic**

| | In | Out | Total | Transit Passengers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962 | 10,864 | 10,219 | 21,083 | 203,975 |
| 1963 | 8,161 | 6,874 | 15,035 | 186,787 |
| 1964 | 6,087 | 7,802 | 13,889 | 198,165 |
| 1965 | 5,035 | 7,287 | 12,316 | 146,300 |

**F. Water Supply**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1962 | 376,183 |
| 1963 | 432,134 |
| 1964 | 437,827 |
| 1965 | 404,999 |

Appendix A.

## INTERNATIONAL SCHEDULED SERVICES OPERATED TO THE FEDERATION AS AT 31st MARCH, 1966

| Airline | Type of Aircraft | Route | Weekly Frequency |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Aden Airways Limited | Viscount | Cairo/Jeddah/Aden | Two |
| | » | Khartoum/Asmara/Aden | One |
| | » | Bahrain/Aden | Three |
| | » | Nairobi/Mogadishu/Aden | Two |
| | Dakota | Djibouti/Aden | Six |
| | » | Hargeisa/Aden | Three |
| | » | Berbera/Aden | One |
| | » | Burao/Aden | One |
| | » | Aden/Berbera/Burao | One |
| | » | Aden/Erigavo | One |
| 7. Alitalia | DC 7C | Rome/Khartoum/Aden/ Mogadishu | One |
| 3. Air India | Boeing 707 | Bombay/Aden/Nairobi | Two |
| 4. B.O.A.C. | » | London/Rome/Cairo/Aden/ Khartoum/Rome/London | One |
| | » | London/Tripoli/Khartoum/Aden/ Khartoum/Tripoli/London | One |
| 5. East African Airways Corporation | Comet 4 | Dar-es-Salaam/Nairobi/Aden/ Karachi/Bombay | One |
| | | Nairobi/Aden/Karachi/Bombay | One |
| 6. Middle East Airlines | Comet 4 | Beirut/Jeddah/Aden | Two |
| 7. Ethiopian Airlines | DC 6 | Khartoum/Asmara/Aden | One |
| 8. Saudi Arabian Airlines | Convair | Jeddah/Asmara/Aden | One |
| 9. Sudan Airways | Friendship | Khartoum/Asmara/Aden | One |
| 10. United Arab Airlines | Comet 4 | Cairo/Jeddah/Aden | One |
| | | Cairo/Aden/Mogadishu | One |

Appendix B

## POINTS IN THE FEDERATION AND PROTECTORATES SERVED BY SCHEDULED DAKOTA SERVICES OF ADEN AIRWAYS LTD. AS AT 31st MARCH, 1966.

| Aden to: | Weekly Frequency |
|---|---|
| Ataq | Three |
| Ahwar | One |
| Algaida | One |
| Beihan | Three |
| Dathina | One |
| Dhala | Four |
| Ghuraf | Six |
| Haura | One |
| Kamaran | One (fortnightly) |
| Lodar | Two |
| Mahfid | One |
| Mukeiras | Ten |
| Nissab | Two |
| Qatn | One |
| Riyan | Six |
| Raudha | One |
| Wadi Ain | One |

Appendix 'C'

## STATISTICS ON MOVEMENTS OF AIRCRAFT AND PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

| YEAR | MONTH | AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT | PASSENGERS | | | FREIGHT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | ARRIVING | DEPARTING | TRANSIT | ARRIVING | DEPARTING |
| **1965** | APRIL | 1,110 | 7,372 | 7,569 | 1,992 | 182,523 | 187,869 |
| | MAY | 1,156 | 8,507 | 8,382 | 2,007 | 123,690 | 294,731 |
| | JUNE | 1,083 | 7,294 | 7,900 | 2,197 | 147,501 | 279,302 |
| | JULY | 810 | 5,606 | 7,365 | 1,978 | 111,631 | 127,698 |
| | AUGUST | 1,018 | 6,855 | 6,794 | 1,194 | 119,838 | 264,612 |
| | SEPTEMBER | 1,048 | 6,474 | 7,608 | 1,009 | 84,778 | 134,752 |
| | OCTOBER | 1,024 | 6,141 | 6,802 | 1,357 | 112,281 | 262,488 |
| | NOVEMBER | 959 | 5,998 | 5,756 | 1,568 | 114,340 | 243,832 |
| | DECEMBER | 1,054 | 7,436 | 7,184 | 2,454 | 117,349 | 216,269 |
| **1966** | JANUARY | 807 | 4,553 | 4,600 | 1,616 | 104,048 | 198,025 |
| | FEBRUARY | 884 | 6,092 | 7,167 | 1,564 | 86,285 | 165,115 |
| | MARCH | 1,119 | 7,519 | 10,566 | 1,815 | 75,881 | 160,194 |
| | TOTAL | 12,072 | 81,847 | 87,693 | 20,751 | 1,380,145 | 2,534,887 |

**Posts**

The Federal Post Office operates thirteen Post Offices including two new offices opened during the year. Five main offices are equipped to provide full scale postal facilities including remittance services and savings bank, and the remaining offices provide basic mail services only.

Traffic in most classes of postal business showed an increase over the previous year, and mail matters handled reached the region of twentysix million items. A marked increase has been noticed in inland letter mail and parcel traffic.

First definitive issue of postage stamps of the Federation which comprised fourteen denominations was put on sale on 1st April, 1965. Also two special commemorative issues were made during the year. They were International Co-operation Year Commemorative Issue and the Late Sir Winston Churchill Commemorative Issue.

These new stamps attracted considerable philatelic interest all over the world and greatly increased the work of the Philatelic Bureau. Attractive First Day Covers were provided in connection with the definitive issue and also for «Churchill Commemorative» issue.

Arrangements were complete for opening a new Head Post Office in Al Ittihad City, the Capital city of the Federation.

**Telephones**

Telephone services are provided through four automatic telephone exchanges and a manual exchange. One of the four automatic exchanges was brought into service in April, 1965. Installation of one more automatic exchange which provides initially for 1,200 subscribers is in progress and on completion subscribers on the manual exchange will convert to automatic working.

There are 4,700 main telephones and 3,100 extension telephones in use. Approximately nine million local calls were made during the year.

Direct radio telephone services are available to London, Nairobi, Bombay, Bahrain, Addis Ababa, Djibouti and Hargeisa

and extensions can be arranged to most countries in the world. There is also a radio telephone service to ships at sea.

**Telegraphs and Radio Services**

There are no inland public telegraph services in the Federation. External telegraph communications, including telex service, are provided by Cable and Wireless (Mideast) Ltd. to most countries of the world over their extensive network of cables and wireless circuits. The Company also provides wireless telegraph communication with Meifa'a, Mukalla and Seiyun in the Protectorate and with the island of Kamaran.

Telegraph service with ships at sea is also provided by Cable and Wireless (Mideast) Ltd. for public use.

## CHAPTER XI

## PRESS, BROADCASTING, FILMS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

With the accession of Aden to the Federation of South Arabia in January, 1963, the former Aden and Federal Government Information Services were combined under Federal Government control to form the Ministry of National Guidance and Information.

This called for a considerable extension of the scope of the Ministry's activities in all forms of mass communication, and one of its main tasks was and remains the projection of the Federation both to its own people and abroad, so that the aims and plans of the Federal Government should be fully understood by every section of the population.

### Press Services

2174 Press Releases through the Federal Government «South Arabian Press Service» were issued, in both English and Arabic 464 daily Press Summaries, spotlighting important news items and articles in the Arabic daily and weekly papers, were also issued in both languages. A daily Monitoring Summary, of which 299 were issued, is also circulated in English and Arabic. The Monitoring Summary continued to include a daily section on broadcasts direct to the Federation from the Yemen.

**Newspapers and Periodicals — Circulation**

There are at present 24 newspapers and periodicals, a list of which is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Al Akhbar | Arabic daily — except Saturday |
| Al Ayyam | Arabic daily — except Saturday |
| Al Mustaqbal | Arabic weekly — Saturday |
| Fatat-ul-Jezirah | Arabic daily — except Wednesday |
| Reuters Daily Bulletin | English daily — except Friday |
| Al Omal | Arabic daily — except Monday |
| At-Tarriq | Arabic daily — except Sunday |
| Saut al Janoob | Arabic weekly — Friday |
| Aden Chronicle | English weekly — Thursday |
| The Dhow | English weekly — Thursday |
| Al Taleeah | Arabic weekly — Thursday |
| Al Wihda | Arabic weekly — Tuesday |
| Al Amal | Arabic weekly — Sunday |
| Al Farooq | Arabic weekly — Saturday |
| Al Sharooq | Arabic weekly — Thursday |
| Al Sabah | Arabic weekly |
| Angham | Arabic monthly |
| Fatat Shamsan | Arabic monthly |
| Evening Glow | English/Gujarati monthly |
| Al Ghad | Arabic monthly |
| Al Islam | Arabic monthly |
| Gambia | Arabic monthly |
| B.P. Aden Magazine | Arabic and English bi-annual |
| Port of Aden Annual | English Annual |

There are also twenty Arabic and four English newspapers which have been licensed but are not yet in circulation.

«Saut al Janoob» is a weekly Arabic paper published by the Ministry. The paper — circulating up-country as well as in Aden — is popular. Considerable attention is being given to developing the advertising side.

No certified figures of the circulation of newspapers is issued but it is assessed that the highest circulation of any newspaper does not exceed 3,000 copies per issue. This, however, does not lessen the influence of local newspapers, which so far as Arabic

dailies are concerned, have considerable impact on public opinion. It is estimated that each copy issued is read by five or six individuals.

Circulation of the Federal Government South Arabian Press Service is extensive and has amongst its recipients news agencies and other organisations overseas, who reproduce items contained therein to a considerable extent; local newspapers use approximately 80% of the material issued from the Section.

The London Press Service is received daily by the Section over the teleprinter link.

**Overseas Correspondents and Resident Representatives**

Facilities continued to be provided for overseas correspondents, including those of a number of Middle East countries. Contacts were made on behalf of these correspondents and conducted visits were arranged to assist them in writing special feature stories.

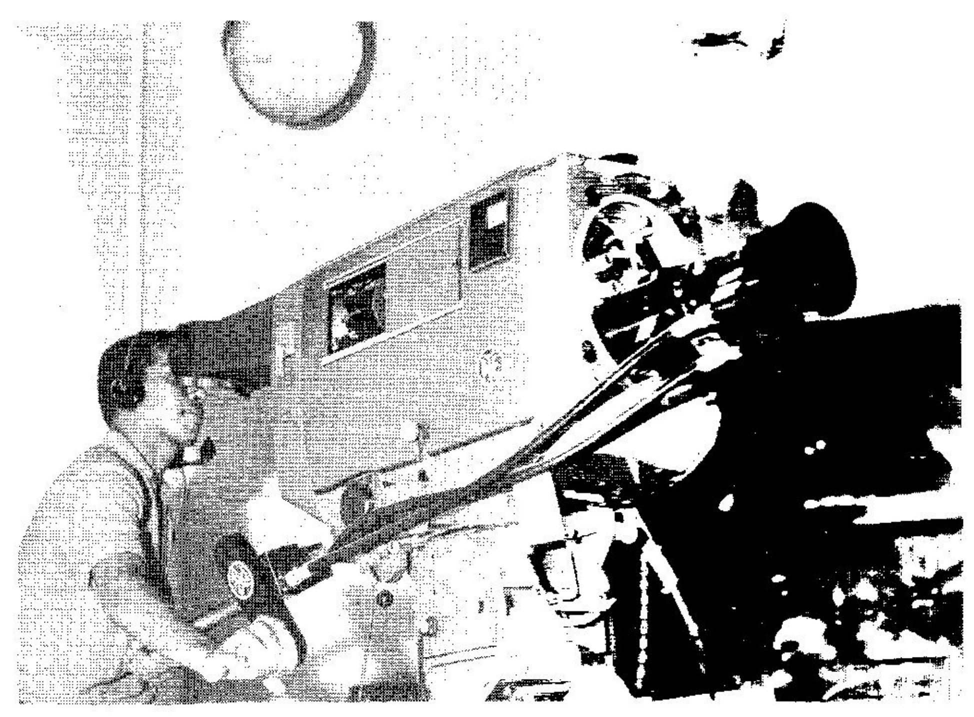
**Translation Bureau**

This section is responsible for the translation of all daily Press Releases from English into Arabic, the translation of the Radio Monitoring Summaries, and the selection of items of interest from local newspapers which are translated into English and distributed to Government Ministries and departments.

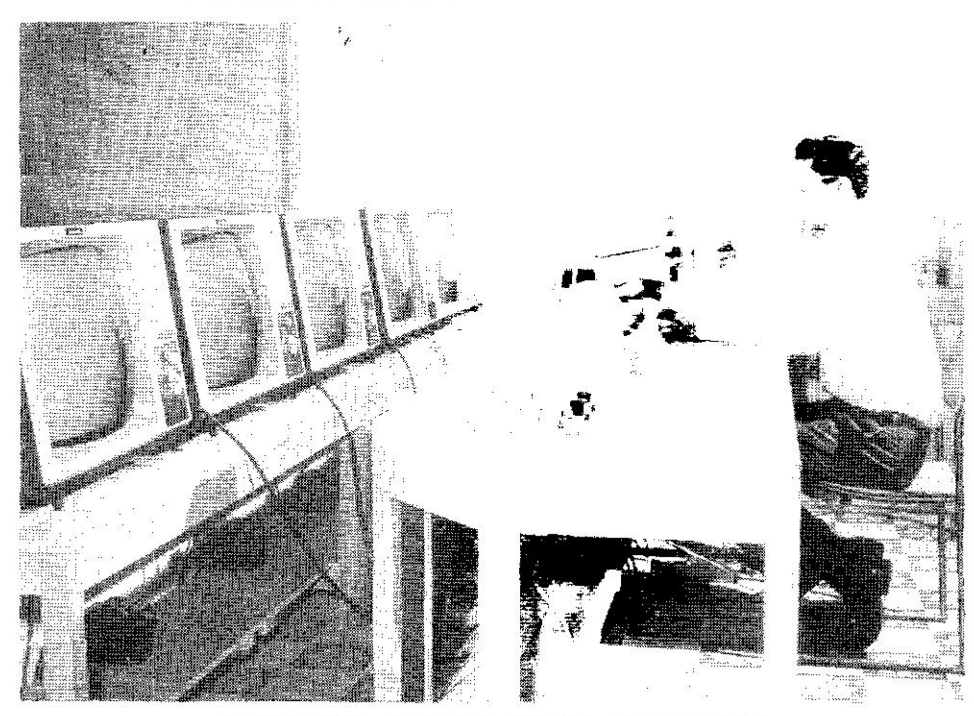
During the year this work has involved the translation of over 2000 Press Releases, apart from the summaries and other material such as reports, letters and circulars. The section also maintains an up-to-date record of all local papers for reference purposes.

**Registry**

The distribution of over 475 copies of the Press Releases, Press Summaries and the Radio Monitoring Service is the daily responsibility of this section. The staff work on circulation lists of varying priority, which include newspapers, Government departments, consulates, banks, news representatives and correspondents, educational organisations, etc.



Television Camera at work in studio [illegible]



Control Panel, Television Studios, Steamer Point

## Broadcasting

In 1954, postwar broadcasting started in Aden first as a relay of B.B.C. programmes; then soon afterwards the newly formed Aden Broadcasting Service (now the South Arabian Broadcasting Service) produced local Arabic programmes for up to two hours. Programmes were gradually extended to three-and-a-half hours in 1956, six hours in 1958 and eleven hours in 1960. Programmes were originally broadcast on a short wave Cable and Wireless transmitter and on a small 250 watt medium wave transmitter owned by Government. In 1957, two transmitters were provided under a C.D. & W. grant, a 5 Kw medium wave and a 7½ Kw short wave, the latter designed to serve the Protectorate.

During 1957, Broadcasting House was extended and two studio suites incorporated. A third was added subsequently. By the end of 1960 relays of B.B.C. programmes ceased and nearly all programmes originated locally. There are now about eleven broadcasting hours per day.

Sound Outside Broadcasts, either live or recorded, are handled from a Landrover Outside Broadcasting Unit fitted with a V.H.F. link and recording equipment.

A News Bureau was set up in 1965 and equipped with radio monitors and teleprinter facilities. This Bureau handles a substantial proportion of the news traffic for both Sound and Television.

The erection of a 50 Kw medium wave transmitter was completed. This provides greatly improved coverage in the Federation and neighbouring territories. Funds for this were provided under a C.D. & W. Scheme.

### Radio

Despite very strong competition from stations in neighbouring territories, there is evidence that the South Arabian Broadcasting Service is still holding the majority of listeners in the Federation.

Since May, 1963, S.A.B.S. has accepted commercial radio advertisements and now has regular contracts with a large number

gives a picture of the Federation, its constitution, population, resources, trade statistics, communications, the position of Aden in relation to the Federation and information on Protectorate States outside the Federation. These Fact Sheets are of great interest and value, not only to local individuals and organisations seeking information on the new young country, but also to the many hundreds of enquirers overseas. The work of keeping them up to date was continued through the year.

In addition to the Fact Sheets, the Section produces detailed background information on various specific subjects. These were added to during the year, and now comprise over sixty subjects ranging from archeology to fishing projects, governmental systems in the States to the veterinary services. A representative selection of information was assembled in special folders, together with maps of the Federation and street maps of Aden State, and these were available to visiting M.P.'s, overseas news correspondents, trade delegates and others who wished for facts and figures on the Federation for use in their work.

A booklet in English and Arabic entitled «Boys' Clubs in Aden» was published. This attracted considerable interest, and brought to the attention of the public the wide variety of educational and recreational pursuits open to the youth of Aden.

It was decided to publish a series of illustrated booklets on various aspects of life in South Arabia, and to this end a start was made on the production of «Education in the Federation of South Arabia» — a booklet presenting in readable form facts and figures on educational opportunities for a South Arabian boy and girl to-day.

A booklet in Arabic on the State of Lahej, the first in a series of booklets on the Federal States, was also being produced in the year under review. Illustrated feature articles were sent to the United Kingdom and the Middle East for distribution to various publications.

Considerable time was devoted to bringing up to date the chapters on Aden and the Federation for such annual publications as «Whitakers Almanack», «The Encyclopaedia Britannica» and «The Statesman's Year Book» to name only a few.

Hundreds of letters from all over the world containing enquiries of every known kind, often on obscure subjects involving considerable research, were replied to and relevant material despatched. A considerable number of visitors called at the Ministry offices requesting information, maps, photographs, posters, etc. and the Section was able to assist individuals and organisations, schools and mission, with written and visual material for use in their work.

The Tourist Office, situated at the passenger jetty Prince of Wales Pier, was supplied with handouts giving tourist information of interest to passengers landing from the many ships that use the port. These included street maps of the various areas of Aden, lists of hotels, consulates, banks and other facilities, and notes on places of interest to visit during their short stay.

Periodic visits of inspection by members of the staff were paid to up-country reading rooms and information centres, and recommendations for their improvement are kept under constant review.

### Photographic Section

The Photographic section fully covered all major events in the Federation and Eastern Protectorate of South Arabia during the year, providing photographs to meet the needs of the Press, and additions to the now well stocked library of photographs available on all aspects of life in the Federation. Prints are in constant demand, and are provided for use in the productions of pamphlets and posters by the Information Section, for the Government newspaper «Saut al Junoob», as visual aids for educational purposes both in institutions and on television programmes, and to illustrate guide books, magazine articles etc. published locally and overseas. It is estimated that the total output of the Section during the year exceeded 12,000 prints.

Apart from routine work, special orders were carried out when required. These included a series of enlarged photographs prepared for use in the newly opened South Arabian office in London. Colour photographs were supplied for use on the Gov-

ernment Christmas card, and to an airline company to assist in the preparation of a calendar.

The scope of the photographic section was considerably enlarged when an Offset Printing Machine was brought into service, which facilitated the publication of books and pamphlets on the Federation.

## Government Printing

The Government Printer spent some seven months in the United Kingdom studying modern methods of printing. A decision has now been taken to adopt the lithographic process. Estimates for machinery are being obtained and this will shortly be ordered.

## CHAPTER XII

## LOCAL FORCES

### TRIBAL FORCES

Armed irregular tribal forces were raised as the personal militia of the ruler concerned to support his administration with the State. These separate forces were trained and organised by one of the Political Officers who had served in the Aden Protectorate.

**Inauguration of the Federation**

In February, 1959, upon the inauguration of the Federation, a ceremonial parade was held at Champion Lines when the Secretary of State for the Colonies formally handed over the Government Guards to the Federal Government together with the Tribal Guard Forces of the founder States of the Federation; they were to form the Federal Guard of the Federation of South Arabia.

At present the Federation of South Arabia consists of seventeen States. Aden State which joined the Federation of South Arabia in 1963 is well advanced and developed thus making the Federation stronger.

### Federal Guard

During the period under review considerable re-organisation has taken place in the Federal Guard. The first major change has

been that Federal Guard I have been almost entirely withdrawn from their static posts throughout the Federation and have been re-organised into four battalions which are available for internal security operations throughout the Federation as required. These four battalions have been re-organised, retrained and to a certain extent re-equipped with better weapons and an increased scale of transport.

At the same time the strength of Federal Guard 2 contingents in all states have been increased and they have assumed a greater responsibility throughout the states thus relieving Federal Guard I of most of their static duties within the Federation. It is intended in the future that Federal Guard 2 shall assume more of a police role, and their present training is directed to that end.

As a result of her Majesty's Government decision to withdraw her forces from the Federation after Independence, the Federal Government carried out a major assessment of their forces requirements in the future. As a result of this duty it was decided that the four battalions of Federal Guard I should be transferred to the Federal Regular Army before Independence and plans to carry out this transfer have been made. It is intended that the transfer of these battalions should take place during 1967. It was also decided that the other Federal Security Force should be the Federal Guard which would consist of the remainder of Federal Guard I, the whole of Federal Guard 2, the Armed Police and all state police force including the Aden State Police and the Lahej Police.

## THE FEDERAL REGULAR ARMY (FRA)

The Army of the Federation of South Arabia, known as the Federal Regular Army or FRA, has two main roles; the defence of the Federation against any outside aggression and, when so required, action in support of the civil power to maintain law and order within the Federation.

## History

The origins of the Army can be traced back to the enlistment of local Arabs for garrison duties at Sheikh Othman and Perim and Kamaran Islands in the First World War, and their subsequent reforming as the Aden Protectorate Levies in 1928, under the Royal Air Force.

The connections with the Royal Air Force remained throughout the Second World War, and up to 1957, when the tempo of dissident activity increased in the Western Aden Protectorate, and the Levies bacome a part of the British Army's responsibilities. In 1961 the Levies were redesignated the Federal Regular Army, and in 1964 the Federal Government assumed full administrative and financial control for their Army.

## Organisation

The nature of the Federal Regular Army's tasks, coupled with its widespread deployment in Battalion Garrisons throughout the Federation, makes three particular demands of the organisation.

Firstly, in order to maintain efficient command and control, communications within the Force must be of the highest order. The Signal Regiment maintains daily 24 hour contact between the Headquarters in Aden and all up country garrisons and troops operating anywhere in the Federation.

Secondly, bearing in mind the extremely difficult terrain which separates these battalions from their Headquarters, the maintenance of equipment and supplies, both operational and routine, necessitates a closely co-ordinated and extremely flexible system or their provision and transportation. This is achieved by the balanced use of military transport aircraft (including helicopters) and military vehicle convoys for the movement of operational and warlike stores, and civilian charter aircraft and vehicles for the lifting of routine supplies.

Thirdly, the urgent operational movement of units from their garrison location to a particular trouble spot at minimal notice. This entails the highest possible degree of planning and Co-operation at every level and, by virtue of considerable practice



Scouts Cars of the Federal Regular Army.



A Swedish anti-tank weapon «Carl Gustav», FRA.

over the past years, all the battalions have become adept at every conceivable method of redeployment.

From 1957 until the publication of the British Defence White Paper in February 1966, the Army developed primarily as an Infantry Force, eventually having five infantry battalions and one armoured car squadron operating up-country under two Area Headquarters, overall command and control being exercised by Army Headquarters, which is located in Aden together with the administrative and training units.

The backbone of the Force is, of course, its fighting battalions, whose soldiers, armed with rifles, light machine guns and grenades, must number amongst the world's most agile and best trained mountain troops, specialising in patrolling, ambush and picquetting operations.

Each battalion has its own support weapons, which include mortars, medium machineguns, anti-tank weapons and a light anti-aircraft troop equipped with heavy machineguns.

The Federal Regular Army's Armoured Car Squadron, at present equipped with Ferret Scout Cars, is responsible for patrolling the vast tracts of land which lie beyond range of the garrisons' normal sphere of influence, and for the escorting of convoys through potentially hostile territory.

Medical support exists in the form of a pool of doctors who give full-time cover to operational battalions, and are available at short notice to escort casualties evacuated by air. The Military Hospital at Khormaksar Beach, staffed at present by British Service Doctors, assisted by Arab administrative staff and medical orderlies, attends not only sick soldiers but also their entitled dependents.

**Recruitment, Training and Promotion.**

There is never any shortage of volunteers for recruitment into the Federal Regular Army. This is indicative not only of the high regard in which the Force is held throughout the Federation but also points to the fact that it can be extremely selective in its choice of recruits.

Apart from the maintenance of an overall balance within the Army, recruiting, and indeed subsequent training and posting, is carried out without regard to tribal affiliation. The results of this policy, together with the Army's operational successes, have seen the beginning of the emergence of a new loyalty to the Federal Regular Army (and hence to the Federation) which is daily becoming stronger without in any way impinging upon the soldiers' innate tribal loyalties.

The Training Battalion at Lake Lines is responsible for much of the training in the Army. Besides recruit training, courses are run for specialists such as mortar and machinegun detachments, for NCO's and for Potential Officers, as well as officers' promotion courses.

Education within the FRA is given a very high priority. The Education Centre, in addition to the provision of instructors with each battalion, runs an Apprentices' School to ensure a steady flow of potential leaders, technicians and clerks for the Force, as well as a Boys' School and a Girls' School for the children of serving soldiers.

Each year a number of specially selected officers and NCO's attend courses abroad so that the Army is kept constantly in touch with the latest equipment and techniques. Several Arab Officers who have recently taken up senior Staff appointments have successfully completed Staff Courses at Camberley and in Jordan.

Promotion throughout the Army is based solely on ability, and officer selection, which is usually made from amongst senior NCO's who have already had considerable service experience, is carried out by a Selection Board which sets the very highest standards as regards suitability, and gives particular attention to personnel integrity and educational achievements.

The high morale which exists throughout the Army may doubtless be attributed in no small measure to the attention which is paid to the welfare of the soldier and his dependents. Apart from a basic rate of pay which compares most favourably with any other Arab Army, there is a pensions scheme and, on a voluntary contribution basis, a Widows' Fund.

**The Future**

In recent years, and in particular during the year under review, great advances have been made towards the Arabisation of the Federal Regular Army at all levels and, in conformity with a similar process currently taking place throughout the Federation, this will continue in accordance with a carefully planned programme.

Three Arab Officers bold the rank of Colonel; the five infantry battalions and the Training Battalion are commanded by Arab Lieutenant Colonels; the Armoured Car Squadron and all the other smaller units in the Army are commanded by Arab Officers.

The promise of Independence by 1968, at which time existing Defence Treaties with Britain become void, has necessitated urgent and detailed planning to ensure that the present imbalance within the Federal Regular Army is restored by that date.

Until now the Army has depended entirely upon the British Armed Forces for artillery support, for operational air support and, to a lesser extent, for logistic air support and the provision of certain additional armour and infantry units.

To remedy this deficiency, plans have been approved for the increase of the number of infantry battalions to ten, partly by absorbing elements of the Federal Guard (formerly Government Guards) and for the provision of its own artillery and heavier armoured cars equipped with a powerful gun. An Air Force is to be formed, which will have a strike capability for the support of ground forces, and a transport and reconnaissance capability. While pilots and ground crews will all be expatriates in the early stages, plans are in hand for the training of South Arabians in all the necessary skills. A small Naval Force is also to be formed, with the protection of South Arabian waters and shipping as its main task.

Finally, a word about operations and morale. During the period ending in March 1966, the Federal Regular Army, supported by the Federal Guard and British Army Units, and by the Royal Air Force, has shown itself entirely capable of carrying out

its allotted task. Operational policy was one of continuous pressure upon dissident forces, which limited the latters' efforts to almost useless long range 'hit and run' raids. Morale, which might have been seriously affected in a less well-trained and well-organised Army, following the publication of the Defence White Paper, remained high, and all ranks of the Army have gone firmly forward together in the building up of an efficient, self-supporting organisation for the defence of their homeland.

# CHAPTER XIII

# GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

## Geography and Climate

The Federation of South Arabia covers an area of about 61,890 square miles. Its southern border extends eastwards along the south coast of Arabia for some 350 miles from the Red Sea. To the north lies the Yemen, and to the east the Federation has as its neighbours the Q'aiti and Kathiri States of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

This extensive area is made up of a maritime plain which is largely desert in the south; a formidable mountain range which cuts across the centre of the Federation from the west to east and rises with varying degrees of steepness to a height of 8,000 feet; and in the north, a plain which eventually merges into the great desert of the Ruba' Al Khali. The plains in the south and north are traversed by a series of wadis originating in the central highlands, which are themselves intersected by a complex network of gorges and ravines through which the wadis find their way down to the plains. Rainfall, generally scarce and unpredictable, occurs mostly during April and between July and September. In the western highlands it amounts to about 12 inches a year and in the east to about 5 inches. Little or no rain can be expected in the lowland plains, which are watered by floods coming down the wadis from the highlands.

With the exception of fertile plateaux in the highlands, and the land lying on either side of the wadis both in the highlands

and the lowland plains to the south and north, the country is largely made up of mountains and desert. The greater part of the population is composed of agriculturalists who live in villages concentrated in the fertile and well watered districts. In the more extensive desert and near-desert areas, the scattered nomadic and semi-nomadic communities have for generations depended on their livestock for a livelihood.

**Members of the Supreme Council as at 31st March, 1966**

| | |
|---|---|
| Minister for Supreme Council Affairs | Sultan Nasser bin 'Aidroos Al 'Aulaqi |
| Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries | Sultan Nasser bin Abdulla Al-Wahidi |
| Minister of Civil Aviation | Mr. Hussain Ali Bayoomi |
| Minister of Commerce & Industry | Seyyid Ahmed Abdul-Illah Al-Darwish |
| Minister of Defence | Sultan Fadhle bin Ali Al-Abdali |
| Minister of Education | Mr. Mohammed Hasson Obali |
| Minister of External Affairs | Sheikh Mohammed Farid Al-'Aulaqi |
| Minister of Finance | Amir Mohammed bin Abdulla Al-'Aulaqi |
| Minister of Health | Sheikh 'Ali 'Atif Al-Kaladi |
| Minister of Interior | Sherif Hussein bin Ahmed Al-Habili, C.M.G., O.B.E. |
| Minister of Justice | Sultan Nasser bin Abdulla Al-Fadhli |
| Minister of Internal Security | Sultan Saleh bin Hussein Al-'Audhali, C.M.G., O.B.E. |
| Minister of National Guidance and Information | Mr. Abdul Rehman Girgirah |
| Minister of Posts and Telecommunications | Mr. Ahmed Salem Naika |
| Minister without Portfolio | Sultan Faisal bin Surur Al-Haushabi. |

## General — Political

It was another year of slow but steady progress towards solving the various political differences and problems that confront the Federation. In an effort to reach such a goal, the Federal Government commissioned two British experts to draw up proposals and recommendations for the constitution of an independent South Arabia. The two experts visited several areas in the Federation and after careful study of the views expressed by the people, they submitted their proposals on constitutional advancement.

The Federation has been subjected to intensive adverse propaganda from certain quarters outside South Arabia, aimed at undermining its formation and discrediting its legal Government. To portray the picture of South Arabia in its true perspective, the Minister of External Affairs, Sheikh Mohammad Farid Al Aulaqi and his colleagues individually as well as collectively, made trips to some Arab countries to explain the present position of the Federation and the ambitions and aspirations of its people.

## Administration — Saudi Arabia

The office of the South Arabian Representative is now well established, and before independence will be ready for expansion. Through personal contact with senior officials of the Saudi Government, our representative was able to cultivate their confidence and thereby obtained offers of help in the form of scholarships and expedited the fulfilment of promises of financial assistance or the advancement of certain development projects.

## South Arabian Office — London

This office is well established and is ready for expansion when a representative is appointed. Much useful work was done in placing South Arabian scholars in colleges appropriate to their fields of studies and in looking after their welfare in general. The Trade and Public Relations Officer has rendered assistance in cases of South Arabian Nationals who went to the United Kingdom for medical treatment.

## Consular Representation in South Arabia

There has been no addition to the number of Consular Representatives resident in the Federation from that of last year. These are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| One | Commissioner for India |
| Four | Consul-Generals |
| One | Honorary Consul-General |
| Three | Consuls |
| Three | Honorary Consuls |

On several occasions during the year, the Minister of External Affairs received in audience Consular Representatives to discuss subjects of mutual concern and interest. The Ministry took over the responsibility for the issue of Consular Corps number plates for motor cars used by foreign representatives, and was generally responsible for their contacts with the Federal Government.

## Federal Government Representation at Conferences and Seminars Overseas

As last year, a number of invitations were received through this Ministry for the Federal Government to send Representatives to Conferences and Seminars overseas organised by UNESCO, FAO and WHO. Finance was the limiting factor but whenever possible, South Arabia was represented in these conferences, such as in the meeting of Ministers of Education held in Tripoli and the WHO Seminar on school health held in Kuwait. These occasions give South Arabia an excellent opportunity of showing its flag and at the same time giving South Arabians an opportunity to gain experience by participating in these world forums and to get to know personally their counterparts from other Arab nations.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY


Belhaven, Lord — «The Uneven Road», London, Murray, 1956.

Botting D. — «Island of Dragon's Blood», London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1958.

Bowen R.L. and Albright F.P. — «Archaeological Discoveries in South Arabia», Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1958.

Glubb — «The Great Arab Conquest», Hodder.

Glubb — «The Empire of the Arabs», Hodder

Glubb — «The Story of the Arab Legion», Hodder.

Hansen — «Arabia Felix», Collins.

Hottinger — «The Arabs», Thames & Hudson.

Helfritz — «Yemen, A Secret Journey», Allen & Unwin.

Ingrams W.H. — «Arabia and the Isles», 2nd Ed. London, Murray, 1952.

Ingrams W.H. — «The Yemen», London, Murray, 1963.

King — «Aden, An Imperial Outpost», Oxford.

Knox-Mawer, J. — «The Sultans Came to Tea», London, Murray.

Lengozowski, G. — «Middle East in World Affairs», New York Cornell University Press, 1952, New edition.

Meulen, D. Van Der — «Aden to the Hadhramaut», London, Murray.

Meulen, D. Van Der — «Hadramaut — Some of its Mysteries Unveiled», Leydon, 1932.

Phillips, Wendell — «Qataban and Sheba», London, Gollancz, 1955.

Reilly, Sir Bernard — «Aden and the Yemen», 1960.

Serjeant, R.B. — «The Saiyids of the Haḍramaut», London, School of Oriental and African Studies, 1957.

Serjeant, R.B. — «The Portuguese off the Coast of South Arabia», Oxford U.P. 1963.

Stark, Freya — «A Winter in Arabia», London, Murray, 1940.

Stark, Freya — «East is West», London, Murray, 1943.

Stark, Freya, — «Southern Gates of Arabia», London, Murray, 1936.

Sevensen — «Aden and the Protectorates of the Yemen», Fabian International Bureau.

Thesiger, Wilfrid — «Arabian Sands», London, Longmans, 1959.

Thesiger, Wilfrid — «March of Arabs», 1964.

## MISCELLANEOUS

«Atlas of the Arab World and Middle East», London, Macmillan.

«An Archaeological & Historical Survey of Aden Tanks», Aden.

«Archaeology in the Aden Protectorate» — Harding, H.M.S.O.

«Archaeologica discoveries in South Arabia» — Albright, John Hopkins, Oxford, London.

«The Middle East, A Political and Economical Survey» — Bullard, Oxford.

«Adventures in Oil, The Story of British Petroleum», Longhurst.

«Pictures from the Yemen», Gerlack, Agents: Heffer, Cambridge.

«Birds of British Somaliland and the Gulf of Aden», Oliver & Boyd.

«Development in the Federation of South Arabia (1963-1966), Ministry of National Guidance & Information, Aden.

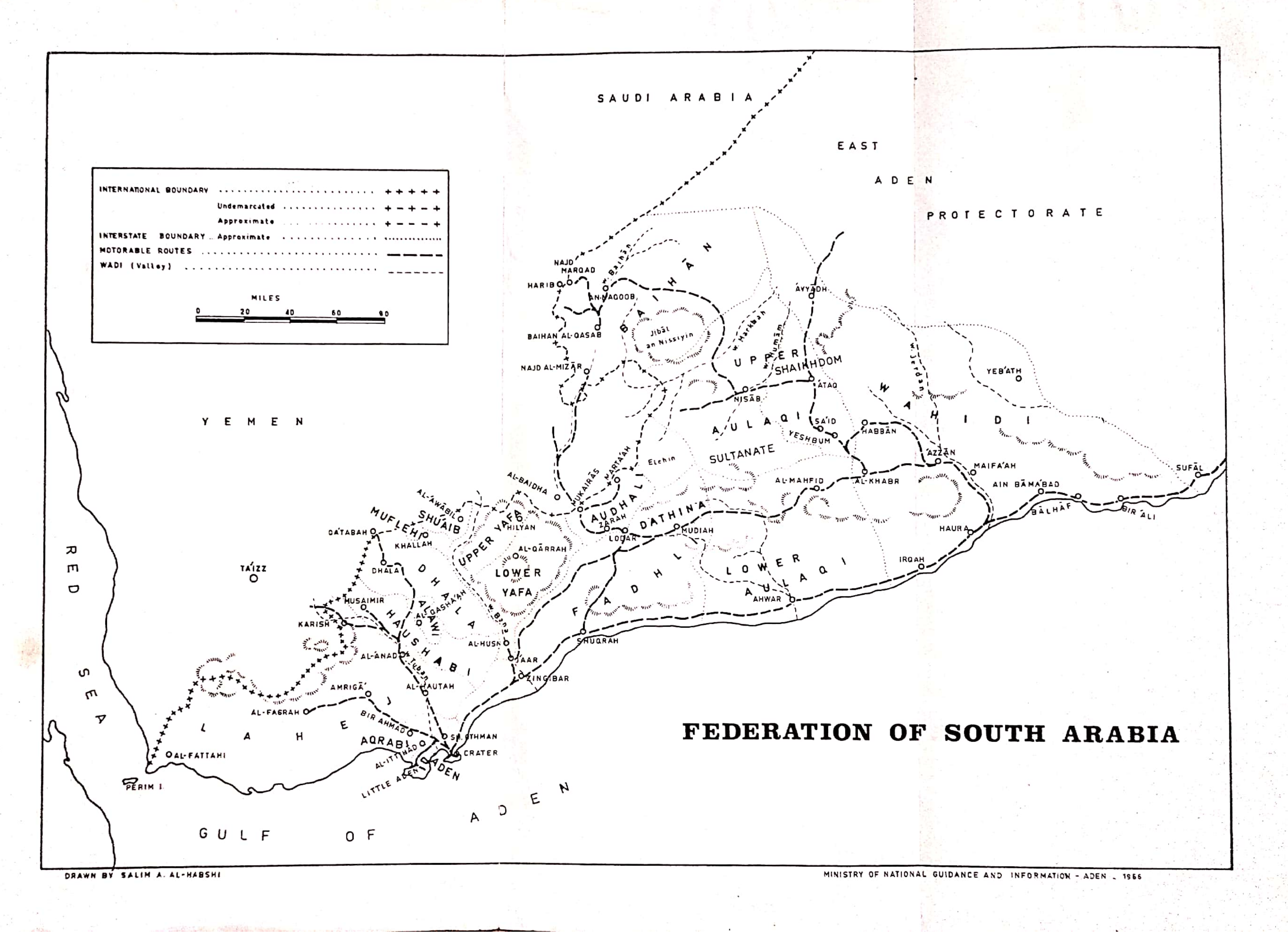
«Annual Report» — Federal Government of South Arabia, Department of Agriculture and Irrigation. 1965/6

«Annual Report» — Federal Government of South Arabia, Ministry
1965 of Education.

«Annual Report» — Ministry of Labour and Welfare. Govt. Printer,
1965 Aden.

«Welcome to Aden» — Nairobi, Guides & Handbooks of Africa
Pubs. Co.

«The Mammals of Arabia» — Vol. I.


FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA
SAUDI ARABIA
EAST ADEN PROTECTORATE
YEMEN
RED SEA
GULF OF ADEN
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
Undemarcated
Approximate
INTERSTATE BOUNDARY .. Approximate
MOTORABLE ROUTES
WADI (Valley)
MILES
0 20 40 60 80
BAIHAN
UPPER SHAIKHDOM
WAHIDI
AULAQI SULTANATE
LOWER AULAQI
FADHLI
DATHINA
AUDHALI
UPPER YAFA
LOWER YAFA
DHALA
ALAWI
HAUSHABI
LAHEJ
AQRABI
SHUAIB
MUFLEHI
NAJD MARQAD
HARIB
AN-NAGOOB
BAIHAN AL-QASAB
NAJD AL-MIZĀR
Jibāt an Nissiyin
NISĀB
ĀTAQ
ĀYYADH
YEB'ATH
SA'ID
YESHBUM
HABBĀN
ĀZZĀN
MAIFA'AH
AIN BĀMA'BAD
SUFĀL
BIR ĀLI
BĀLHAF
HAURA
IRQAH
AL-KHABR
AL-MAHFID
AHWAR
MUDIAH
LODAR
ZARAH
MUKAIRĀS
MARTA'AH
Elehin
AL-BAIDHA
AL-'AWĀBIL
HILYAN
AL-QĀRRAH
KHALLAH
DA'TABAH
DHALA
TA'IZZ
MUSAIMIR
KARISH
AL-QASHA'AH
AL-HUSN
'AAR
ZINGIBAR
SHUQRAH
AL-ANAD
AL-HAUTAH
AMRIGĀ
AL-FAGRAH
BIR AHMAD
SH. OTHMAN
CRATER
ADEN
AL-ITTIHAD
LITTLE ADEN
AL-FATTAHI
PERIM I.
DRAWN BY SALIM A. AL-HABSHI
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE AND INFORMATION - ADEN - 1966